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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN TOURNAL OF AGRICULTURES

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Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO., Publishers and Proprietors,

> A. N. DARLING, Secretary. ISSUED WEEKLY AT NO. 3 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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TERMS:

A cepta. so paper discontinued, except at the option of the proprietor until all arrearages are paid.

the results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, a THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to ad

vertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the com

### AGRICULTURAL.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ Making the Soil Richer.

The size of a piece of land is usually reckoned by its surface area for farming purposes. But every farmer understands that what may be grown on it, and his success in producing a profitable crop, depends more on the depth of its tillable and fertile soil than on anything else. When a farmer proposes to improve his land his first thought is to deepen the fertile soil where the crop mainly feeds. Most of this is naturally near the surface, where ages nature has deposited leaves and other organic anhatances to make vegetable mould by their decay. If the subsoil contains potash and phosphate, it will probably be heavily timbered, and the where only serub (ak will grow, there is Canadians, Portuguese and Italians. There tune or siekness can have almost as many rant, or because he was black." little vegetable mould. Taese soils are always well drained and the air so freely matter burns out about as rapidly as it ac. our markets." cumulates. Such soils will be ruined by deep plowing unless it is accompanied by heavy dressings of stable manures and fre-

quent seeding with clover. usually naturally rich in mineral fertility, though only that near the surface and subjected to the mellowing effects of cultivemineral fertility to the depth of the plowing and it is a common expedient on such land is used as a top dressing and mixed generations ago.

make its mineral plant food available. enous matter, but it is more largely well stored. The copboards were solid American trade should flow to our shore. carbonaceous than any of the small grains, with jars of preserves. The eggs and It is sure to come with the Nicaregus Canal taken from the air through its broad leaves. goods, and the butter and spring dalves the manufacture of fine goods will become but whose roots will reach into and amelio- to be a discredit to live simply; it was life.

below the depth that the field is usually bring character to the soil.

clover leaves will never be wilted as we farm. have sometimes seen them in hot, dry I would say to the grange this: "The best weather on soils that had never been and most substantial property in the world plowed deeply. But even if not subsoiled, is the New England farm; if you have one, clover roots will gradually work their way keep it; if you have not, secure one; live to bring up the mineral fertil zers that the and prosper and earlieh your soul and leave cover requires. Where the clover root has once gone, the roots of grains and grasses will follow, though they have less capacity to take subsoil mineral fertilizers and bring it to the surface than the clover root has.

All heavy land needs to be underdrained as the first step towards deepening the fertile soil. Until surplus water is removed 50 NASSAU STREET. NEW YORK CITY the subsoil remains cold, and whatever fertility it has is ppayallable. After it is underdrained such land is frozen each \$2.00 per annum, in advance. \$2.50 if not winter deeper than before, until it has been said in advance. Postage free. Single copies known to reach down to an underdrain three feet below the surface, but not so as to disturb the drains. Shallow underd-ains of two feet depth or less, all persons sending contributions to THE are of little value, and after a few years bt-PLOUGHMAN for use in its columns must sign their name, not necessarily for publication, but heaved and their conduits stopped by as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise they will frost. The most successful farmers advise heaved and their conduits stopped by be consigned to the waste-basket. All matter a depth of never less than three feet, and be consigned to the washend should be written on from that to four feet. The roots of clover note size paper, with ink, and upon but one side | will go down to this depth, but clover is a Correspondence from particular farmers, giving short-lived plant, and even if its roots get in the drains, they are quickly rotted and washed away after the clover has died cut.

> The Future Value of the New England Farm.

An intelligent grange on the Mount Hope Lands, or in the neighborhoods of the bright waterways of the Narragansett and Mount Hope bays, between the growing and progressive cities of Providence, Fall River and Newport, asked me last year to give an address on "The Fature Value of the New England Farm." The subject attracted me; I saw that it was not a provincial one, that the conditions of the New England farms resemble those of the farms in the middle West and in some parts of the

It was a time of depression in that historic part of New England. The spindles of this; it required some courses at parts of the South and west it is the effects of last winter's cold wrather is just of Fall River were idle; the expected divided in many of the Rhode Island facto. The spindles are flying again, the value. The grange introduces the Latin killed of course falled to produce foliage. ries were not being paid, farmers' boys were market gardens are needed, a new prosperity races to the American. It makes a neighbout many others that were only partly infathers were not able to keep them; they pendent. A man with a five-thousand-dollar I mortgaged them and finally sold them to farm and \$5000 in the bank against misforfarmers commonly said: "We can no longer things that are good for his soul to have as 6. To the same mission of fraternity were killed, as well as apple, peach, pear compete with the West. Overproduction multi-millionaire. No man will ever take a

te pay for them and obtain a living frem nature into his heart. them, as did the grandfathers and great- 1. But what are some of the material contion is available for the use of crops. Where alleged overproduction of mills had not the Geneva of our country-and to make grain has been long grown it exhausts the robbed them of their opportunities of pros- educators. In a single district in Boston perity. As a rule they were temperate, are 10,000 pupils attending the Boston Univirtuous, set their children to school and versity, Institute of Technology, Conservato plow an inch deeper and thus bring up to the church; they were people too intent tory of Music, the kinde garten training new soil to the surface to be mellowed and fitted for crops by cultivation and fitted for crops by cultivation and control of the world's politics enters into

with this subsoil brought to the sur- So the excuses made for mortgaging and students some from the South and West are multiplying as never before in New windbreak can easily be made of hardy seeming to be checked a little, but quickly and as we go ahead we make new discovery face, its effect is quite as likely to be selling the ancestral farms, the orchards bad for the first year, even for wheat, which probably needs more phosphate than What, then, was the time reason of this de.

Success and immertal influences are born of such students as these. any other of the grains, perhaps excepting cass. A deep plawing for wheat, which brings some of the subsoil to the surface, and in the power that comes from the contract of the surface, brings some of the subsoil to the surface, ancestors of these failed farmers knew well been often and in recent years that the used a one per cent, solution of a range of hills will receive enough propagate than as they belong to the same family of plants the age of the surface, ancestors of these failed farmers knew well been often and in the power that comes from the contract of the surface.

2. The spindles of New England are not expression are changing. For in character of a range of hills will receive enough propagate to the same family of plants the age, of the surface. The spindles of New England are not expression are charging. For in character of a range of hills will receive enough propagate to the same family of plants the age, of the surface. The spindles of New England are not expression are charging. For in character of a range of hills will receive enough propagate that the age of the same family of plants the age. The spindles of New England are not expression are charging. For in character of a range of hills will receive enough propagate the age of the same family of plants and in the power that comes from the charge of the same family of plants and in the power that comes from the comes from the charge of the same family of plants and in the power that comes from the charge of the same family of plants and in the power that comes from the charge of the same family of plants and in the power that comes from the charge of the same family of plants and in the power that comes from the charge of the same family of plants and in the power that the charge of the same family of plants and in the power that the charge of the same family of plants and in the power that the charge of the same family of plants and the charge of the same family of plants and the charge of the same family of plants and the charge of the sa s nearly always beneficial if the plowing is done early enough to allow the subsoil to of hone-ty, even if it kept them poor. They mixed with the surface soil by cultiva- lived before great fortunes were made by New England soil. The factories of the but fraternity is coming, and the convict woods or swamp. tion. Besides, in winter, the freezing and legitimate robbery to give charities to the South dout tiess will go on and increase; so tion that he who wills to do Gea's Protection of the trees is was doing much injury in his fields. thawing which this subsoil gets helps to paupers they had made. Their conditions will those in the North. We are going to will shall find the truth in himself is deep more easily accomplished than protection. If we can kill insects, destrey fungus of life were not hard. Their farms have larger markets soon; perhaps not so in the hearts of the new of the upper part. Mulches pay every diseases and exterminate weeds by spray-But on no account should land be plowed provided them with almost everything. In much in Asia as at home and in Latin deep in spring with the purpose of deepen- their cellars were bins heaped with all kinds America and in the Antilles. A new coming it. No spring crop can thrive in soil of natural vegetables, barrels of beef and merce is at hand. Boston harbor is filling that has then been for the first time brought pork, and many barrels of apples and some sgain with ships. Fall River will be a port, to the surface. This is especially true of of elder. Their cribs swelled with corn; New Bedford will revive again, Portland orn, which loves warmth, that is best their meal-chests were full of meal ground harbor will be a rival of Boston. in decomposing vegetable humus, at the mill. In the garrets were looms, 3, South America carries on

and the carbon of corn in stalk and seed is penitry paid for the "West injy" (Indis) and a new view point of commerce. Then washed away by rain or blown away by worked, and herein was one great secret of never before. Steamers will fill the ports winds, and not by what the crop takes the change from then to now. These chil-where the white salis were furled.

directly from the soil. If corn can be foldern were sent to school; some of them Irrigation in the middle West is likely to lowed by a seeding of something that will wentto Harvard, Yale and Dartmouth. The enlarge-the New Ergland markets of choice cover and protect the ground in winter and notable men of the times came from such productions, and the kindergarten school, be plowed under in spring, the loss from farms and returned to them. But they which educates the heart, conscience and

looked upon as a disgrace to be in debt. 4. The electric car meets the new condi It is covered with a heavy sod, there is com- man to make them so. The immigrants to become a market, wagon; for the gard

plowed. Near the surface the soil is re- What should I say to the grange? I had and these slient and swift avenues are to beatedly frozen and thawed. This reduces left an old farm myself for the city. I multiply. An electric railroad running the soil to a fine tilth, especially if the land could not have kept that farm, a part of under the class and maples of a rural comhas been underdrained to allow surplus which had been in my family some 250 years, munity makes easier all of the conditions

and underdraining allow frost to go deeper do it now. I have come to have a perfect into the subsoil and mellow it that they are disrelish of an art fie'al life, whatever may so beneficial. On a subsoiled and drained be its seeming compensations. I have come soil the clever growth will be larger and to see America's hope of the future in the

5 The grange is making the farmer intelligent as never before. The rural Catholies build beautiful churches, the old Protestants re-enforce their work by the Chatsequa and Christian Endeavor, the rationalist builds libraries and parks, but all of the families, old and new, meet at the grange. The study of the soil and how clover roots will gradually work their way keep it; if you have not, secure one; live best to make the soil yield its resources down for water supply first, but ultimately simply and honestly, and you will live long is a subject ecommon to all. The enter tainments of the grange appeal to all. But in New England and in some

Monthly Review of Reviews.

The Results of Root Killing.



PRIZE WINNERS AT ENGLISH STOCK SHOWS.

ing colleges and schools. Many of these

restore what has been taken from the soil, "Owe no man anything." It was not held of the worth of the best materials of social

Subsoiling and underdraining are the It is said that such simple conditions of tions of the New England farm. It not accessary means for despening fertility on life are not possible today. But they are only takes one to the best schools and cenall heavy soil. Usually on such land when possible today, and it is an honor to any tres of industry, it is becoming and is going ing, faith-sustaining life on the soil. Darasively little action of the frost much who pay their debts by honest industry dairyman and small farmer. New England is already a network of electric railroads

comes the kindergarten school. Sarmiento, and plum trees.

ing period of her history is now.

When corn exhansts land it is because it paid the taxes. These propie worked, more and more an ecessity, and New Eng changes we cannot foresee. But of one winter, unless protected in some was leaves the ground open to have its fertility throve and were happy. Their children land will have such an opportunity as thing we may be reasonably sure, that an windbreaks, bills and root mulches. or stable possession than a New England arm on which no merigage remains, as.

New Hampshire.

New Hampshire.

New Hampshire.

New Hampshire.

New Hampshire.

New Hampshire. farm on which no mertgage remains, acto its value in some solid bank.

I did this; it required some courses at parts of the South and West is is the effects of last winter's cold weather is just like last. Even the hardlest sorts of grapes be t seed to exterminate them.

homes as well as in the old. New England time around trees, whether we have a ing, it seems that a spraying apparatus must is destined not to decay, but, like Switzer- severe winter or not. If the mulch is put be a part of the equipment in every farm land, to be ever new, and the most promis- around the trees late and taken away and garden, and in the henhouse and perrarly in the spring no damage will be haps the pens, for other stock as well. And The thousands of abandoned farms of New done to the trees. The danger of weaken we need a few more experiments to see if England are being purchased by people from ing the trees by covering the roots up there are not other weeds which will yield many countries and are disappearing. The old too much is much overdrawn. Certainly to spraying. and that needs no mineral manure, excepting potash. The cob of corn contains a good deal of pitash, and its grain has some nitrogthe thrifty New E glander to receive his might have, even if left around the roots too Looking over the report of the Agricultural Latin neighbor well, for he has some to late. It will be impossible to find fron-clad and Experimental Union of Outario, stay and vote, and his many children hardy varieties of trees that will not suffer Canada, the other day we found that they are to vote. The outcome of these from such severe weather as we had last called for volutiers among the farmers changes we cannot foresee. But of one winter, unless protected in some way by to test 19 different experiments. (1) Five honest man can have no more honerable pays to raise the best fruit trees, but it is nitrate of sods, superphorphate, muriate of ishes 50 to 60 cents a box, 5 dezen bunches.

Grain Heating in Bins.

So I would repeat, whether in New Eng- In all the eastern portion of this country dency to create the finest fabrics, the prodency to create the finest fabrics, the prodency to create the finest fabrics, the prodone, a sharp lookout should be kept
and the enterprises incidental to these
conditions make the New England farm
an ideal possession. The New Eaglift feels warm to the hand, it is above 100

All from Nc. 6, inclusive, on plots of one

material and more for labor. Sweet potatwo varieties of Swedish and two of fall
two varieties of Swedish and two of fall
two varieties of swedish and two of fall
turnips. (17) Testing six varieties of corm
(18) Testing six varieties of potatoes. (19)

Testing three varieties of winter wheat.

All from Nc. 6, inclusive, on plots of one
barrels \$2.

free zing.

### Farm Hints.

as the clover and weeds begin to show of great value, not only to the experiment-much above the stubble. Set the machine ers themselves, but to their friends and so that it will run a little higher than the neighbors, as they would cover so large a grain was cut, and if the work is done with territory, and so many varieties of soil, in the harvester remove the swath or lap- which each could find the one most appliboard so that the clover and weeds will fall cable to his own conditions. We may at evenly over the ground, and they will make some future time refer to this again and a mulch which will not lie close enough to publish some of the conclusions they smother the young clover and grass, as reashed from them. will shade them and prevent evaporation of The Natural and Artificial Dairy oisture from the soil.

But this is only a small part of the beneat from such elipping of the field. It pre- handling and feeding the dairy cow frevents both the clover and weeds from mak- quently run directly counter to the best ing seed, and as the growth of seed is ex- practice of advanced dairymen. The reahausting to the clover plant, it makes it son for this is quite obvious if we stop to more stocky and more likely to make a good consider what the dairy cow is today. growth the next season. If the fall months We cannot consider her a natural product prove wet it may be necessary to clip the any more than we can classify the hotfield more than once to keep the clover and house plants with the wild growths of the weeds down, but that is a favorable indica- fields and woods from which they origintion of a good grop next season.

Stockman that much damage has been done oping certain organisms for commercial in that section this year by the common destroyed many meadows, pastures and purpose of giving great quantities of rich wheat fields, and in others has worked in white grab worm, it having completely tches. One splendid blue grass pasture a short time ago now has nothing left green excepting the thistles. It does not trouble clover at all, and a field of corn planted on heavy sod escaped when other fields around it were destroyed last year, and this year when upon the same used has not you

He believes a three years rotation of clover, corn and wheat would keep them also stue, that many have an affection for their fine dairy cows. But the truthfulries were not being paid, farmers' boys were leaving the old places for the clies and the leaving the old places for the clies and the West, farmers' girls were seeking the cities.

A strarge condition, indeed, was to be found in these farming communities. Many families who had inherited farms from their fathers, grandfathers and great-grand-fathers, grandfathers and great-grand-fathers, grandfathers and great-grand-fathers, grandfathers and great-grand-fathers and great-grand-fathers, grandfathers and great-grand-fathers are needed, a new prosperity has come to the mid-city neighborhoods. It makes a neighborhoods. Population by falling to produce the drain upon their constitution by falling to produce the fruits of any good. There trees may be stroying many of them by moving the hens are needed, a new prosperity porhoad one family. It brings about the discussion who said: "My country is the world and my countrymen are all indeed, and the effects of the drain upon their constitution by falling to produce the mother of any good. There trees may be averaged to the infected sp ts. They devoured large fruits of any good. There trees may be averaged to the infected sp ts. They devoured large fruits of any good. There trees may be to the infected sp ts. They devoured large fruits of any good. There trees may be averaged to the infected sp ts. They devoured large fruits of any good. There trees may be averaged to the infected sp ts. They devoured large fruits of any good. There trees may be to the infected sp ts. They devoured large fruits of any good. There trees may be to the infected sp ts. They devoured large fruits of any good. There trees may be averaged to the infected sp ts. They devoured large fruits of any good. There trees may be averaged to the infect of the drain upon their constitution by falling is constitution by falling in a constitution by falling in a constitution by falling is constituted in the order of them and the constitution by falling is constituted in the order of them and the constitution b I do know, that I never disparaged a man ing of trees in the orehard is a difficult sowed or plat tad next year, and he advises igno- trouble to avers when we have cold winters clover, with timothy and blue grass as the

A tew years ago some one, who was spray- view of man's modern needs, is very often always well drained and the air so freely penetrates them that all the vegetable penetrates them that all the vegetable and the mills make dollar beyond the present life; sin gives us the friend of Charles Summer and Horace life; sin gives us the friend of Charles Summer and our markets."

nothing that we can keep; only righter usbat the Canadians, Portuguese and ItalBut the Canadians, Portuguese and Italnothing that we can keep; only righter usbat the great apostle of South American discovered that it killed the plants of charcal lock or wild mustard upon which it tell.

Mann and the great apostle of South American discovered that it killed the plants of charcal lock or wild mustard upon which it tell. ians who purchased these farms were able enj-ys the most who most takes God and education is the foundation of national branches and trunk killed. In shady This led to further experimenting, and it character." The old-time primary school locations, where the ground was covered was found that the result was due to the the calves must be taken away from them was conducted after the models of an abso. with snow most of the winter, the roots sulphate of copper in the mixture. It is at an early age and trained to make the On the other hand, the heavy soils are grandfathers of those who soid them. These discontinuity naturally rich in mineral fertility, hough only that near the surface and sub-hough only the surface and sub-hough only that near the surface and sub-hough only the surface and sub-hough only that near the surface and sub-hough only the surface and sub-hough only that near the surface and sub-hough only that larger their families the more presperous been and is likely to remain the educational the community. It injured. A blanket of snow thus prothey seemed to become. The West and the head of the Stater—the Oxford, the West and had there been iron is strong enough to kill any charlook would lose many of the points so valuable on the Mount of Bralitudes into the proper windbreaks, probably the upper plant well drenched with it, and that the today in the dairy cow. We feed the calf conduct of the child, and educates the parts of the trees would have escaped. amount to be used may vary from 40 gallons on good food so that she will develop rapheart to feel that character is success, and The experience last winter seems to indipart acre, where there is but little charlock, idly and intensify the qualities that her that the greation of good for the happiness cate that if the orchards were properly to 70 gallons where it is abundant. It is mother is noted for. The effort is conof others is the source of the true protected with a mulch and windbreak better to increase the amount used than to stantly made to make the calf do

by the disintegrating force of free reasons and the controlling purposes of life were like of the ordered will protect the charlock was growing were a little affected methods of feeding and keeping. The charlock was growing were a little affected methods of feeding and keeping. The charlock was growing were a little affected methods of feeding and keeping. The charlock was growing were a little affected methods of feeding and keeping. The charlock was growing were a little affected methods of feeding and keeping. The charlock was growing were a little affected methods of the kindergarten school by the spraying, more by the copper solubelong to universal life. These school down mercilessly upon the trees. Such a tion than by the iron solution, the growth the result of years of experiment and test, trees, buildings or a forest. In planting recovered and seemed to take on a darker eries and improvements. To go back to 7. The religious principles of the farming an orchard it is well to consider the sitra- green after a few days. It was thought that the old way of nature's methods would be towns are not dying out; their methods of tion. An orehard located on the south side it might be unsafe to use it among surnips, to abandon some of the best discoveries of expression are changing. For in character of a range of hills will receive enough pro- as they belong to the same family of plants the age, and reduce the average milk yield effectually drove away the turnip fly which

It plots of two square rods each of corp, with dezen bunches and chives \$1 a dozen. Rad-(2) Five plots, same size, with same treatmert for margals. (3) Growing three bushel, and celery, very nice, at \$1 a dezen. leguminous crops for green fodder. (4) Summer (quash, barrel crates, 75 cents to \$1, Growing three mixtures of grain for green and marrow at 75 cents a barrel. There was a scriptural commandment that at that time had force in these houses from the soil.

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There was a scriptural commandment time had on the lindustrial school, which makes skilled factories, are likely to give makes skilled fac pendents and farmers, and the farmer of this grain is damp when threshed. It clover. (8) Testing three varieties of buck. cents, long, 45 cents. Farmers ask 50 cents pendents and larmers, and the larmer of this grain is damp when threshed. If will be the most independent of all men and the saving power of our institutions. The relief from the perpicaing problems of the time is a simple, honest, character-building, faith-sustaining life on the soil.

The permanency of the New England applications, the warmth causing the species and historical sequence, the assurer of the soil.

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The permanency of the soil of the soil of the soil of the soil of the better class of restaurants used the soil of the soil schools and historical scenery, the assured and weeds. This is the fastest way to stability of her manufactories, with a tender of the threshing has been dry grain. But if the threshing has been dry grain. But if the threshing has been dry grain. But if the threshing has been dry grain. Sweet points of the fact of the grain straw and two of falls.

land farmer who says that the farm is a The grain is in danger and should be square rod, excepting the putatoes, which thing of the past is himself but a product of taken out of the bin as quickly as possible. Were to be in rows four rods long. All seeds the past. The man who has a \$5000 farm When it is put back, have some thoroughly tested were sent from the Agricultural in New England, with \$5000 in the bank, dried brick and put them in occasionally, College at Guelph, and were of varieties and who will live within his means, is a sathe grain is thrown in. A dried brick which had succeeded well in the tests there. which had succeeded well in the tests there. millionaire, and his possession and contentment are not unlikely to outlast it at of the lf anyone doubts it, let him try to fill a brick set of experiments, and there did not. Some onaire.-H. Butterworth, in American so that water will stand on the surface. The reports were rejected, because the tests wettest grain may be safely put in bins, if were not wate according to instructions, or this presention is used. There is nothing results were not fully given in reports, or in the brick to ferment, and the water in by reason of accident affecting the result, Throughout many orehards the full the grain is absorbed until the grain is but they received the tremendous number dried. In winter all grain dries out by of 674 perfect reperts, covering all parts of the country.

We mention this to show the interest farmers are taking in experimental work in After the grain hervest the field should be that section, and to suggest that the information over with the mowing machine as 100n ation obtained from these reports must be

### Cow. Those who plead for Nature's way in

An Ohio farmer writes to the Nat'onal products of the modern method of develpurposes. The ideal dairy cow is thus a machine, highly developed for the sole given to her except in so far as it affects this one purpose. We treat her well and try to conserve her strength and health. not from humanitarian reasons, but because it is necessary that her realth shall be good in order that she can seems a cold-blooded way to state the fact, but it is nevertheless true, and it is also true that many have an affection for foolish to reason that nature is always right, and that we cannot be far wrong if we follow her. Nature, from the point of

Vegetables in Boston Market.

One reason for the apparent smaller atten ance of farmers' wagons on the streets in the morning, is the constantly increasing number of those who come for afternoon sales, which is a fairly good one, as the smaller city markets and those in the suburbs are then on hand to buy for their next morning's business. We hear less talk about needing more room for market on the street this year than we I ave done before, and if the city should take Park- quare Station for a market, we fear there would not be a Speaking of experiments, we noticed a great demand for stails or outside standing room until production was larger than it has been this year.

Beets sell a: 40 to 50 cents a box and carrots at 50 sents. Flat turnips 40 cents a box and St. Andrews \$1.25 to \$1.50 a barrel. Onions 75 cents a bushel, leck 50 cents a Cucumbers, according to quality, 75 cents to

### AGRICULTURAL.

Corn and Hogs.

erop of corn will be as large as any on record, and almost simultaneous with this report comes the announcement of the adsheets that only fill seven frames may be vance is the price of meat, because of the cheaper, we cannot say about that. But apparent shortage of cattle in the country. the saving in cost of comb is not all, or, in Let up put two and two together and see fact, is but a small part of the gain by using what bearing these items of news have the foundation. upon us corn and hog farmers. With a The bees when they are making comb do large crop of corn cash prices are apt to it at the season of the greatest honey flow, drop when the new corn begins to flow into and they cannot gather honey when they the market and many farmers, anticipating are building comb. We have heard it a break in prices, will try to get their corn claimed that a colony furnished with founto market, ahead of everybody else. The dation would store 40 pounds more of honey result will be a break in prices, and some in the same time than one having to build will hardly get returns enough to pay the all their own comb. Tals may cost of hardling and commissions. It will travagant estimate, but we think it is safe by better for corn growers not to be too to say that one furnished with full sheets eager to hurry their corn to market for two | f clean comb from which the honey had

a good many millions of bushels out of the many arguments in favor of extracting way, and if India or central Europe or honey instead of working for comb honey Russia should have poor crops we would But with foundation or with good comb not have any too much corn to go around, one has perfectly straight combs in t is always safe to hold on to corn in the frames, and if it is brood comb it will be face of an apparent break in prices due to worker brood and not drone comb. Taese inindialons rushing of the crop to market. are important points for the honey pro-If there is no fair profit in sight it is foolish ducer, and may be considered as a part of A few sections reported no sa'n of account. prices do not improve any?

scound point. It there is a shortage in such an extent or as surely as when the caltle in the country, the demand for pork full sheet is used, and the cost of the full and hog products will increa e. This is in- sheet is so little more and the labor of putevitable, and the price for hog products is ting it but little more that we would use the tinuation of the conditions of the preceding more than likely to advance also. We have, full sheet of foundation every time when week. The average for the week was 66 as a result of this state of affairs, an excel- we had not the comb. We think it would be lent opportunity to feed our surplus corn at profitable if the foundation cost a dollar a a profit. R ther than sell it on a sagging, pound. demoraliz d market, it is much better to numbers on the farm to make this expedient. and by this aid many a superframe will be at hand. Then breed them now, and increase the filled without at all checking the work in good investments even at current rates for if the foundation was not there. It is only pigs and hog product . It is time to prepare by the use of these modern improvements for an emergency such as may confront that the beekeepers have been able to get a rule we are too slow in reading the signs over 100 pounds of surplus honey to a single of the time. The traders who make off our colony, or 80 to 75 pounds as an average for products are the ones who read the ten- the apiary. dercies of the times, and discount favorable It may be true, as some cla'm, that reason why the farmer, in this age, when natural secretion of wax, which furnishes news is spread broadcast throughout the material for comb as rapidly as they need grass, pastures and to operations in connecland, should not exercise a little shrewd- it, and that, therefore, no honey is actually ness in business by preparing for emer-gencies which invariably cast their shad-ows long before they arrive. We are be-

### Rich Cream and Milk.

The value of milk is not in the quantity produced so much as in the richness of the cream found therein. This is not always apparent where dairymen are paid for their milk according to the quart, without much reference to the quality. All that the dairymen try to do is to have their milk some no to the required standard. There is no reason why they should attempt to go above this, for nothing is gained thereby. Not until ous hindrance to the day's work. And yet out mers appreciat; the value of good, rich milk and cream will quality tell. When the da'ryman supplies to the general market w ry rich milk he simply enriches the middieman or retailer, who deftly dilutes it, inniary advantage. It is all right in a way to preach better feeding and better milkers. but there are cases when it does not apply. Tue average dairyman needs a cow whose milk appoly is mea ured by the quantity and milk supply is measured by the quantity and not the quality. High bred cows that give very rich milk, but a limited amount, are not the most profitable for him. Tals sounds like heresy from an old dalryman, but it is not. We must raise what we can get the most for, and so long as milk dealers and milk exchanges give most of the sounds like exchanges give most of the sounds like heresy from an old dalryman, but it is not. We must raise what we can get the most for, and so long as milk dealers and milk exchanges give most of the sounds like heresy from an old dalryman, but it is not. We must raise what we can get the most for, and so long as milk dealers and milk exchanges give most of the sounds like heresy from an old dalryman, but it is not. We must raise what we can get the most for, and so long as milk dealers and milk exchanges give most of the sounds like heresy from an old dalryman, but it is not. We must raise what we can get the most for, and so long as milk down the long from the dry weather of the season. Where no rain has fallen grass, me and pasture lands are in poor conductive firms the milk supply. In the set of Maine great and destructive firms reported as raging, due to the long time darry weather. Hay, corn and are the crops that have suffered the from the dry weather of the season. Where no rain has fallen grass, me and pasture lands are in poor conductive firms and the milk supply. In the set of Maine great and destructive firms reported as raging, due to the long time darry weather. Hay, corn and are the crops that have suffered the form the dry weather. Hay, corn and are the crops that have suffered the form the dry weather of the season. profits to the dealers and not to the pro-ducers we need to look at matters from a common-sense point of view, and supply what is best for our interest s.

I believe in good cows, well-bred ones and those that give rich cream and milk: but these cows are not as a rule adapted to the use required of them by the average da'ryman. I keep such a herd, and the milk obtained from this is so much richer and better than that given by the da'ry herd that I sometimes feel ashamed of the latter. I reserve the milk and cream from these choice animals for private customers who want extra rich milk and are willing to pay for value received. If I should turn these cows into the general herd and sell their milk to the dealers by the gallon or can, I would lose money thereby unless I diluted it, which, i believe, is beneath the notice of every reputable milkman. It is better to have cows that give quantity, therefore, than quality, for there is more money in such eral herd and sell their milk to the dealquality, for there is more money in such herds, unless you are so located that private customers can consume all the rich milk you provide, or you need it for butter mabing. There is considerable money in raising a fine breed of Jerseys or other rich milkers if one can work up a set of customers to take the milk. There is a steady market the year round, and one can calculate the profits down to a penny. Breeding and coring for such a herd brings its reward in another way. One is conscious of doing good work for the whole business of cattle breeding, and incidentally a great deal of personal pride is enlisted in the cause. E. P. SMITH

### Bees and Honey.

This is about the season to be on the lookont for robber bees, as there may be colonies which have lost their queens in some way, or which are so weak that they cannot defend their stores. If it has not been long in progress it may sometimes be checked by narrowing the entrance to the hive, where the cause is simply a weak colony. Taey (an, perhaps, guard the entrance then. But if there is no queen it will be much better to give a queen if the colony is fairly strong, and if not to unite it with another colony which has a good

How much is the probable gain by using foundation sheet; in the frames, and is it better to use whole sheets than merely starters? We are asked by a beginner in se keeping, or, rather, by one who has lately obtained a colony, although he has not handled bees for 10 years, and he thinks the little he knew then would be but little to what he might learn now.

It can be only an approximate estimate of the profit of using the full sheets, but we will do the best we can to answer the quertion. The amount of honey used up in making comb by the bees has been varion ly stated at from 10 to 20 pounds of honey to one pound of comb. It possibly varies at different times to the two exremes, and 15 pounds may be considered a fair average. As good housy is worth 10 cents a pound, then a pound of wax cost. \$1.50.

The foundation is made from broken nbs, soiled comb and such material, and the usual price of it is about 50 cents s The latest reports indicate that the year's upon kind and by whom made, and a pound

been ext a ned would easily do this. The First, the estimates of the grop are often having such comb to use is one among the

inch or so in width at the top of the frame This is answered by considering the these results are usually secured, but not to west her was seasonably warm, and, in this Britain and her colonies.

We would use it in supers as well as in

The distance which bees are obliged to travel in gathering honey makes a great difference in the amount they will gather in a day, as has been many times proven by those who have moved a part of their apiary past help. But, in general, crops were reto some point nearer the basswood trees or fields of white clover, and left the others on the old at ands. While both worked on the same flowers in gathering honey, the flight of two or three miles each way was a seriin good weather bees seem to prefer to go that distance than to work nearer home where honey may be found, but less abundantly.

Among California bee keepers the practice of moving the bees nearer to the honeytimes they are moved many miles. It is less frequently done in the Western States, and we never have known it to be tried in New England or New York.

Tae editor of American Beekeeper tells

Possib y there might be many parties in the thickly settled States who would object to having any one move 65 or even five colonies of bees on their land, and there are those who ought to be pleased to have some one do so, if they have not bees of their own. We have written much to prove the value of bees to any one who has an orchard or field in small fruits, as their presence on the blooms induces much b.t er setting of fruit, but there are others who should desire to have been near them. All seed growrs need them.

In a bulletin cent out by the Kansas Agricultural College, Professor Hunter

### New England Crop Reports.

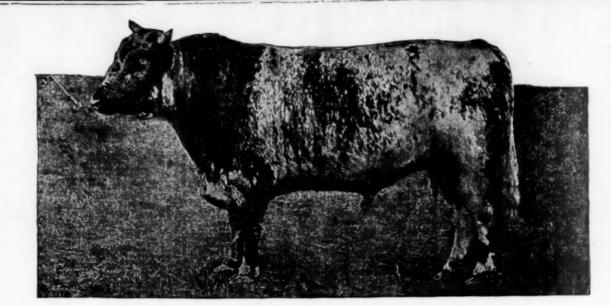
United States Department of Agriculture, climate and grop builetin of the west ler bureau, New England section, week ending Sept, 4 The weather remained fair during the early part of the week in about all see tions of the district. Tacre was, however, much cloudiness, especially in coast sections, and fog prevailed to a large extent, mostly

### "Necessity is the Mother of Invention."

It was the necessity for an honest, reliable blood purifier and tonic that brought into existence Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a highly concentrated extract prepared by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself and unequalled curative power. Its wonderful record of cures has made it America's Greatest Medicine.

Rosy Cheeks - " I have good health and rosy cheeks, thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It builds me up and saves doctor bills." Mary A. Burke, East Clair St., Indianapolis, Ind. Hood's Sarsaparilla





SHORTHORN BULL FAIRY KING. AN ENGLISH PRIZE WINNER.

respect was most favorable to vegetable growth and to maturing crops.

The temperature was practically a con degrees, which is but one degree lower than for the preceding seven dayr. It was well ted through the days and nights, Indian corn is somewhat backward The average precipitation for the week

however, pnevenly distributed. In some sections it was in the form of copious showsprinkles to seasonable showers, while in all parts of the State. few localities no rain fell. In sections fawould be of great benefit to late crops, tion with fall farming.

Considering the crop conditions of the district as a whole, they have materially ows long before they arrive. We are beginning to learn to control the market by holding back wheat, grain and other farm products until prices better suit us, and in the end the farmers could control the whole situation.

WILLIAM CONWAY

wholly convinced of tais, and it is in the times improved during the past week. Showers cocurred over nearly the whole of the distorent in many sections the amounts were light, the small amount of wat r combined with the moist cloudy of force washing proved of great benefit to growing and maturing crops. in a few localities, small areas, mostly on highlands, where the drought was unusually severe, crops, mostly late corn, were vived and improved. In sections where the rainfall was heavy, parts of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, the ground was wellifilled, and grass has made rapid growth, and is reported as looking greener than at any time since last injury from wind and hall. Cutting was spring. In portions of the territory where no rain has fallen, corn is drying up with- making returns, and is now practically comout maturing, berries and fruits generally pleted are small and damaged, and pastures have entirely failed as a source of feed for scarcity of stock water in many sections ests of Maine great and destructive fires are practically speaking a total failure.

> Where no rain has fallen grass, mes are much improved as compared with the past two to four weeks. In a few except onal instances, though for a considerable territory, the grass has taken on a luxuriant growth, and is fresh and gr.en as in midsummer. The second grass grop as a rule is of slight importance, and is reported by

> many as a failure. Corn has suffered a serious setback by the dry weather. In parts of Lincoln, Androscoggin and Kennebec counties, Maine, and Addison, Washington and Windsor countles, Vermont, this crop has suffered greatly. According to some reports early planted pieces are past help. In some the vicinity of Mapleton, Me., wheat and oats are being out, both heavy and bright. Fall threshing is under way in many sections. Buckwheat continues, in general, in a promising condition. It is being out in the neighborhood of Stratton, Vt. Reports

utinue favorable to barley and hungarian The dry weather has been unfavorable t blackberries. Cranberries are it ll in promising condition. The fruit is coloring at night and during the early hours of the finely and in many bogs p'eking is in forenoon. The unsettled weather culminated in showers on the afternoon or night of the yield will exceed that of last year. Pears I t and morning of the 2d. These were of good quality are plentiful. Apples, widespread, failing in parts of all the New where any, are growing and maturing and England States. In many instances the are in excellent condition. There is less amounts of rainfall were plenteous, thor- complaint of dropping, and little complaint oughly wetting the surface of the ground, of injury from worms. Grapes and plams are in good e mdition; erops much lighter

than the average. Garden vegetables are plenty, and gen erally of fine quality. Just now, however, they are suffering severely, espec'ally in parts of Maine, from the drought. The correspondent at Back:field, Me., reports that the return from gardens will be only about half the usual yield. The weather igenerally too dry for turnips. Tomatoes are ripening rapidly and the supply is abundant. Potatoes are being dug in many sections. A few correspondents in Vermont and Maine estimate only half a crop, but, as a whole, the erop will prob

ably be an average one. Tae wea'her has been favorable to the rop. Cutting has progressed favorgiving to Hood's Sarsaparilla ably and the bulk of the New England crop is now hanging, in good condition. Law plants are drooping, from the dry weather According to estimates the crop will exceed that of preceding sca son.

Boston Exports and Imports.

The exports from Boston for the week ending Sept. 1 were valu d at \$2,079 026 and the imports at \$767,343. Excess of exports, \$1,311,683. For the corresponding week last year, exports were \$2,292,135, and imports were \$577,415. Excess of exports, \$1.714,720. Since Jan. 1, the exports have been \$86,718,132, and the imports have been \$41,404,676. Excess of exports, \$45,313,456. For same 35 weeks last yea

exports were \$81,307,665, and the imports | queful purposes. Its roots produce the same to sell the corn. But what shall we do the profit in using foundation. With the with it, if, after holding it for a long time, starters alone, or a strip of foundation an vesting, and, where the ground was not too \$45,772,333. As usua', much the larger part dry, to plowing and fall seeding. The of the exports for the week went to Great

### Massachus etts Crop Reports.

The following crop report for the month of August is issued by Secretary J. W. Moreover, salt is extracted from it and likewise Stockwell of the Massachusetts State Board | an alkali used in the manufacture of common of Agriculture:

hold it and feed it to the pigs. Some may the brood frames, as we think it encourages was complaint of cool nights. No frosts in fine condition, and promises a is handled by 271 trains on week days and say that the hogs will not be in sufficient the bees to begin work in them much quicker, There are some complaints of leaf ourl, but these are not general, and the recent | The present service at the big terminal requires flocks every way possible. They will make the brood frame that would not be touched was 1.01 inches, which was more than rains have probably done much to alleviate double that of the preceding week. It was, this condition. Rain was needed for the and when the Providence division trains are continued well being of the crop in many sections at the time of making returns, but the corn farmer this fall and winter. As such returns as some of them have received, ers to heavy down pours, in others light sines then heavy rains have fallen in almost The rowen crop will be light in all sec-

vored with large amounts the drought was tions, and in the eastern part of the State it effectually broken, but for nearly the whole is nearly a failure. Early out fields will and unfavorable conditions. There is no when honey comes in but slowly there is a of the district rain is much needed. It yield well in some instances, but, as a genered from the drought of the early part of the season, and much rain is still needed to put them in condition for next year.

At the time of making returns, late potaoved during the past week. Showers toes were looking well and promised to reed over nearly the whole of the distriet during Thursday or Friday, and while in many sections the amounts were light, ing M on d gging they were found to be like early potatoes, few in the hill. Blight the moist, cloudy or foggy weather proved of has appeared, more or less, in all sections. but is by no means general, while but very little rot is reported. In parts of the southeastern counties white grabs are reported to be doing much damage to the tubers. Tobacco is reported as somewhat uneven.

owing to the early drought, which necessitated much resetting. Otherwise, tae crop is generally in excellent condition and promises a good yield. There appears to be less worm and flea work than usual, and but listle well under way in most sections at time of

Among fruit grapes stand out in welcome contrast, by reason of the good erop geastock. The dry weather is also greatly cleaning tall promised. Cranbarries also promise delaying tall prowing and seeding. The very poor taken at a whole. Apples have continues as a matter of great inconven- dropped badly, and even a smaller crop will lence as well as resulting in a marked be harvested than was anticipated. P.ars shrinkage in the milk supply. In the for- are not more than half a crop, and peaches

> sections. Springs and brooks were also rerecent rains have probably done much to tish thistle and the motto, "Nemo me impund alleviate this condition and to improve that lac.seit." of pasturage.

> Oats and barley are considerably below the normal, both as to grain and straw. owing to the dry weather. As late planted forage crops they have done fairly well. As in previous years poultry keeping is reported as generally on the inercase, and | Massachusetts made a similar attempt ten years in many sections much attention is now later. In each case the effort was summarily paid to this branch of husbandry. Tais is, crushed by the British government. The traffi as always, pa sicularly true of the south- was a sou

eastern counsies, where the income from this source appears to fully equal that from the dairy. The replies returned as to relative inse were not numerous enough to warrant any definite statement as to other sections, but where an opinion as to the relative profit of the two was given, it wat a most invariably in favor of the poultry. That so many of our farmers find it profitable to keep poultry practically without care leads us irresistibly to the conclusion that with due at ent on, poultry keeping may be mide one of the most profitable departments of

### NOTES AND QUERIES.

ORDER IN WHICH WORKS OF COOPER WERE WEITTEN AND PUBLISHED.—"R. W. C." Coopr's novels appeared in this order: Precaution Tae 8 y, 1821; The Plo sees, The Pilot, Lionel The R d Rover. The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish, life, and to domestic felicity, and with a mind the Water Witch, Toe Bravo, Heidenmauer, The deadsmap. The Manikins, 1838; Homeward tions than I have words to express I set out for More dees of Castile, The Desraisper, The Two Admira's, Wing and Wing, Wyandotte, Adoat and Ashors, and its second part, Miles Wallingford, Satanatoe, The Chain Bearer, The Redakins. ford, Satanatoe, Tae Chain Bearer, The Redakins. The Crater, Jack Tier, Oak Openingr, The Sea Lionr, and Ways of the Hour. The "Leith r Stocking" stories go in this order: Deerslayer, Last of the Mohicans, Pathfinder, The Pioners and The Prairie. The Sea Stories run thus: The Pilot, Water Witch, Wing and Wing, Red Bover, Pilot, Water Witch, Wing and Wing, Red Bover, The Two Admire is, Affoat and Ashore and Miles Wallingford make a series. Jack Tier, The Crater. The Sta Lions. Boneward Bound and please of grain. Examination proves that this Orater, The Sta Lions, Homeward Bound and Home as Found make a series. The other book need not be read in any particular order. MOST MARYSLLOUS TREE IN THE WORLD

Carnahuba palm, and can be emp oy d for many

**WALTER BAKER & CO.'S** 

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A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

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medicinal effect as sarsaparilla. From parts of the tree wines and vinegar are made. It yields recembling sag". Its fruit is used in feeding eattle. The nut is sometimes used as a substitut or coffee. From the stem a white liq iid, sim!. lar to the milk of a cocoanut, and a flower resembling malzens, may be extracted. Of the mer than in winter. The nails of two fingers straw, hats, baskets, brooms and mats are made.

TRAIN MOVEMENT AT THE NEW BOSTON TERMINAL-" Ourlous": Passenger traffic on except in sections where fog prevailed there as a rule, but is otherwise generally the Providence division of the New Haven Road and in the second 195, which mean a greater number of train movements at the South term! nai than is made at any other railread station in of the grathe world. The tracks set apart for the exclusive use of the Providence division are 8 to 15.

DEEPEST WELLS IN THE WORLD .- "Agnes": A curiosity, at least, is a compilation of the Passy, France, depth 2000 feet; at La Chapelle Paris, depth 2950 feet; at Grenelle, Paris, dept 1798 feet; at Neusalwerk, near Minden, depth 2288 feet; at Kissingen, Bavaria, depth 1787 feet; at Sperenberg, near Berlin, depth 4190 feet, which is said to be the deepest in the world; at Pesth, Hungary, depth 3182 feet. In the United States there are wells located at St. Louis, depth 3843 feet; at Louisville, depth 2086 feet; at Columbus, O., depth 2775 1/2 feet and a Charleston, S. C., depth 1250 feet.

WHY IS NOT 1900 A LEAP YEAR?-" C. R" " new style," by dropping eleven days out of the year, it was known that the exact length of the year was not 3651/4 days, but 365 days, five hours, forty-sight minutes and fi ty seconds, and was sought to be equal'zed by deciding that the years ending the centuries should not be leap years excepting when they were divisible by four hundred, as other leap years are those but the years 2000 and 3400 will be.

### HISTORICAL.

-- It is generally considered that the most important single event in the history of this Western World is the adopting of the Declaration of Independence, at Philadelphia, by the Oct-tinantal Congress, on July 4, 1776. This was , on July 4, 1776. This was the crowning act of the American Revolution, and with out it there would have been no Bevolution

-The house at Falkirk, Spotland, in which Prince Charlie elept before the his orie batt'e o' 1746, was recently removed. The pulling down are the crops that have suffered the most quite short in all except extreme western interesting is one dated 1791, bearing on one side the arms of the city of Edinburgh and the Goodwin & Co., Boston Agents. inscription, " Edinburgh hal'-penny," and on the other a representation of St. Andrew, the Se

act to restrict the increase of slaves, but it was annuiled by the Crown. Fourteen years later Virginia attempted to check the trade by laying a tax on imported negroes, but the colony was so in forced to repeal the law. South Carolins attempted to res'rict the trade in 1761, and would listen to no prompting of bumanity in the matter.

-- A relic especially interesting Churchmen is at present in England in the shape of O iver Cromwell's watch. It is the stape and size of a small hen's egg, with an engraving of Worcester on the dial. The watch was erhibited in the great exhibition of 1851, where it attracted great attention, being referred to in the Times and all the leading papers. It is at present the property of an o'd lady in Ner Z saland, and is about to be offered for sale The watch and chain of Cromwell's son in law General Ireton, are in the possession of a London Congregational minister, the Rev. Fiem ing Williams.

—Upon the election o' Washington to the presidency a messenger, Charles Trompson, long the secretary of the old Congress, was immediately described. diately despatched with the news of the nation's choice to Mt. Varnop. He arrived there about the m idle of April, and Washington diatery set out on his journey to New York. On the sixteenth he wrote in his diary: " About ten

pieces of grain. Examination proves that this bread was made of barley, and that the grains were only rudely crushed and not sifted. This ves that baries bread was one o' the earlies MOST MANUSLLOUS TREE IN THE WORLD.

W. J. N.": Undoubtedly the most marvellous kinds ever made, and that it was baked and tree in the world grows in Brazi. It is the covered with twigs and leaves of the sycamore

### **CURIOUS FACTS.**

-It is said that some of the sheep farms in a are as large as the whole of England. -- About ten million feet of birch wood will be sent this year from Maine to England and scotland for spools.

-- Japanese workmen are obliged to wear on ps and backs an inscription stating their the hand of the sculptor. ses and their employer's name.

health and strength are excellent. ies. But man is simple in this respect compared it will lead to that disinterestedness in little as with the carp That remarkable fish moves no

it breathes It has 4320 veins, to say nothing of its ninety-line muscles. -A whise is that can be heard forty miles has for God and for o hers. The theen invented. It co sists of three whisties said dies. Pe haps it is not made of brot 23 and arranged between two disks | ishes. You say it is pleasu of steel. The mouth of the largest is turned upward, and the mouths of the other two are turned downward; the team is carried through some goes out of self into God lasts forever.—Freder-openings in the disks. The whistles are tuned in openings in the disks. The whistles are tuned in chord, and they barmon'ze as accurately as a well-tuned plane. The sound emitted is quite with will sooner or later uplift, no matter how directly and law.

-The po t. Mes department direc's 73, 70 posts ff es, musters an army of 200,000 employees, spends this year \$105,000,000, and counts receipts of nearly the same amount. It handled last year 6,214 447,000 pleass of mail matter, of which 2,825,767,000 were letters, so that every minute confides 13,000 new messages to its hands. It manufactured and delivered postage stamps to the number of 3,628,821,608, and the value of \$71,788,823. It carried 2,069,742,000

--- Pinger nails, l.ke bair, grow faster in sum-The nail of the middle finner grows with the greatest rapidity, and that of the thumb the holiday in the little seaside village of Mableleast. It has been computed that the average it o pe, in Lincolnshire, he made h growth of the finger nail is one thirty-second of an luch per week, o: a little more than an inch | When he arrived he asked Mrs. Wildman for the and a laif per year. The growth, however, denews, and she replied, "Why, Mr. Tennyson, pends to a great extent upon the rate of nutrible research of nutrible research of nutrible research." tion, and during periods of sickness or of ab- Obrist died for all men." And the post answered,

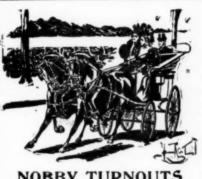
### GEMS OF THOUGHT.

offident that it will adhere somewhat, and form the commencement of the web. We are to pass, which 's the Word of God in Christ.—Henry toll on in the assurance of triumph .- Spurgeon. .... The heaviest words in our language are the

### No Gripe, Pain Or discomfort, no irritation of the in-

testines-but gentle, prompt, thorough healthful cleansing, when you take

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NOBBY TURNOUTS

Require everything to be in keeping. A stylish carriage, a showy harness and a pair of thoroughbreds is not all that is necessary A horse to be active, stylish and serviceable of the structure resulted in an interesting find o' must be well. You feed properly, that is reported as raging, due to the long-continued dry weather. Hay, corn and fruit

Pasturage has fallen off since the last
coins. There are twenty-one old coins, mostly
the belonging to the reign of George 111. The most
allow the hair to grow beautifully by using
of price. Address GLOSSERINE. For sale by all dealers MASSACHUSEATS PLOUGHMAN,

two briefest ones. Yes an t no. One stands for surrender of the will, the other for deala; one for gratification, the other for character .-Theodore T. Munger.

.... We are apt to think concerning our every day trials that they are of too homely a sort to work out anything beautiful in our character, but they are ro; more homely than the chicel in

..." He maketh His sun to rise on the evil and outliness and their employer's name.

—In Germany potat; bread is used by the natives of Tauringia to feed their horses, espright when they are worked hard in very cold difference, but of the measureless long suffering, and his account of the measureless long suffering, and his account of the measureless long suffering. The animals thrive on it, and their and his passion to redeem .- David W. Forest.

....Good manners are the blossom of good well as great things, -: hat desire to oblige, and fewer than 4396 bones and muscles every time attention to the gratin atto 1 of others, which is the foundation of good man

But joyous recollection is no longer j y. That which ends in self is mortal. That alone which

which he must pass may be. . . . The need and circumstance of the individual have developed the existing condition; and through it, from stage to stage, that soul will climb,—" God's ....God within us! Not only ever with us

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unseen, not only watching us in our secret moments and reading the very thoughts of our hearts, not only covering us with the shadow of his wings and lighting us with the light of his countenance, but within us,-our bodies his mples, our hearts his home. Oh, if we could but grasp the thought, we should live lives nobler and more beautiful. -F. W. Farrar.

.... When Tennyson went down to spend a quiet two good and earnest people named Wildman. fbat is (11 news, and good news, and new LOWF.

." Neither be ye of doubtful mind," said Carist to his disciples. The word describes the tossing and veering of a ship that is at the mercy of the wind and wave; a miserable condition for the world has infinitely surpassed that of the greatest artists. - John Holt Segooling, of mind is to have a goal, an aim, a course in life, and to hold to it without swerving. What we ... See the spider cast out her film to the gale, need is not a new compass every year, but a new det:rmination to steer straight by the old com-Van Dyke, D.D.

### 2-Botany-The Story of

Plant Life. By JULIA MacNAIR WRIGHT.

Few persons possess the skill to treat scientific subjects in a manner that is practical and at the same time pleasing and attractive to the ordipary reader. Mrs. Wright has strong claims to this distinction. Her charming little book is divided into twelve chapters, as will be seen by the table of contents, and devoted to plants that are in evidence during that month: "The Story are in evidence during that month: of the Root" (January), "The Story of the Stem" (February), "The Hope of Years to Come" (March), "When the Woods are Leaf Green "(April), "The Beauty of the Flower"
(May), "Solomon's Rivals" (June), "Plant Partnerships" (July), "Plant Food and Motion" (Augus'), "The Pilgrims of the Year" (Septem ber), "Bringing Forth Fruit" (October), "The Sleep of the Plants" (November), "The Reign of root, stem, leaf, fi ) war, seed pod and fruit are pleasing and practical. Her discussion of the utility of plant life, food, clothing, medicine, houses and sanitation are equally suggestive and interesting. The book is designed for general reading, and is also admirably adapted for class use as supplementary reading, or as a text book on the subject. Cloth binding, fifty cents. Sold by all booksellers, or sent prepaid upon receipt

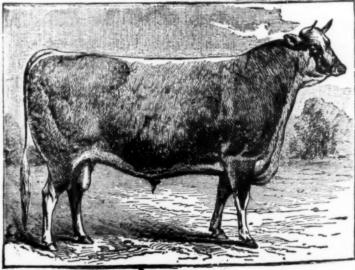
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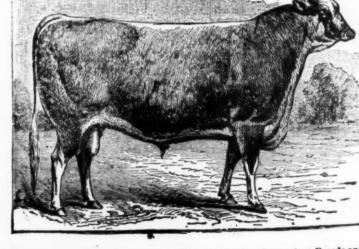
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Practical Poultry Points. poulity topics are now advoost ng the feeding of a warm mash at night and whole
grain in the morning, and claim that rethan in winter by helping the sun to dry the grain in the morning, and claim that results are better. While this is contrary to what has been our usual practice, and to the usual practice among poultry keepers, we are not inclined to defend the morning mash again to the arguments they offer in favor of giving it at night. We began to feed mash in the morning because we knew that others gave it they, and we found but one fault with it. Sometimes the delay in heatfault with it. Sometimes the delay in heating water, mixing feed, and then allowing it to get properly cool again, made breakfast time for the hens later than we thought as we read some of the reports. But we was best for them, and probably later than hear much more about the one lucky one they liked it.

But the advocates of this plan claim other advantages beside those of an early feed of whole grain in the morning and time enough in the a ternoon to prepare the mash. Taey c'a'm that as it is desirable that the hens should go to roost with a full

they should, for they are probably the ones short barrels hereafter. laying the mo t eggs. There is less liability

The Farm and Home, England, says that the kind of eggs in good demand in that country are those which weigh 15 pounds per ten dozen, or averaging two ounces to the egg. For every half pound per ten dozen which they weigh less than this the value which we want which we want is lessened by a half penny (one cent) per dozen. Eggs of a brown shade of color are preferred, with the shells quite clean, and these will sell from one penny to two pence (two:) four cents; higher than wh.t-shelled eggs in some markets. An importer of eggs in some markets. An importer of eggs in some markets and importer of the end of preferred, with the shells quite clean, and great experience tells them that the albumen in large (gg) is thicker if an in small eggs. Another expert says that in his experience 90 per cent, of the stale and bad eggs have been small white eggs. They sell at better prices if graded into three sizes, large, medium and small, than if all sizes are mixed promisenculay.

### Poultry and Game.

The hoped-for improvement in poultry trade does not come yet, and prices remain very nearly steady. Best large, fresh-killed chickens are 15 to 18 cents a pound for Eastern and 121 to 15 cents for Western. Smaller broilers 13 to 15 cents for E at srn and 11 to 124 cents for Western. Fresh-killed fowl 10 to 12 cents. Old roosters 6 to 7 cents Spring ducks in fair demand, and with supply light they bring 15 cents for good. Geese are steady and in small demand at 15 to 17 cents. Spring turkeys have come in and sell at 20 to 25 cents. Cold storage turkeys nearly all gone and osters 6 to 7 cents and live ducks 10 to 11 cents. Chicken grouse \$1.50 a pair for best and plover firm at \$2.50 to \$3.50 a de zan for good up to choice large.

### HORTICULTURAL.

Orchard and Garden.

The Experiment Station at Geneva have tested 169 varieties of grapes and classified closed, before the flowers open, in paper bags which shut out pollen from other varieties. Thirty-eight varieties hear nerfeet bunches under these conditions, and 66 bear bunches which are marketable. though not compact or perfect. These two classes include most of our commercially profiable grapes: Ca'awba, Concord, Delaware, Diamond, Isabella, Moore's Early, Nisgara, Pocklington, Worden, etc. Twenty-eight varieties bear some fruit, but not marketable bunches, and 37 varieties do not fruit at all. Among varieties in these last two classes may be mentioned, Barry, Brightor, Eumelan, Grein's Golden, Herbert, Rogers, No. 8, Salem and Wilder.

To insure perfect fruiting of varieties of hese last classes they must be set with other grapes which blossom at the same time. D.ta are given in the bulletin to show time of blooming of the differen

This may explain to some why they have not had better success with the Roger's Hybrids, as the power of self fertil'zation seems to be whollly or partially lost in hybrid varieties, which are nearly or quite all of those mentioned above as not fruiting, unless other varieties, blossoming at or near the same time, are planted near them. We have found Brighton and Salem to fruit very well when among other vines.

When we read of the apple orchards in the West, with thousands of trees in each oret ard just coming into bearing, we need not let that discourage with the idea that a few years hence or 20 years hence apples will be so abundant that there will be no market for them. We need to remember the rapid growth of the population and the ever-increasing demand from England for American apples, which promises now to be supplemented by a demand from other Suropean countries, to understand the situation. The increase in the apple supply scarcely keeps pace with the demand, and while a large grop in the older States may make prices low in local markets in an occasional season, we have no fear but that arst-class apples will be in good demand at

fair prices for years to come. There is also another feature in the Western orchards which is not often considered by those who are accustomed to conditions here. The usual bearing life of an apple tree in many of those States seldem excee 0 years, and more frequently it ends at 15 years. If not dead then it will be apparently as old as the trees which our grandfathers planted a century ago. It will not be tall, for they seldom grow too high for the fruit to be gathered from a short step-

ladder, but it will show the signs of carly

This is not from any lack of care, but be. cause of elimatic conditions, and refers more We notice that some of the writers upon particularly to the prairie States. The not prosperous in the apple orehards of the West, nor will it be for the next quarter of a century, though it may look very rosy who draws a prize in the lottery than we do of the thousands who lose.

It is reported that the law which declared that all apple barrels should be of uniform size in New York is practically inoperative this year, as it cannot prevent the use of this year, as it cannot prevent the law was passed, they will eat, and the rapid eaters will soon and many of the tarrel makers and some they will eat, and the slower ones may be and many of the tarrel makers and some of another specific to an old tree, is a good fertilizer. A mixty with 100 mand for choice hard stock. Native sell at the slower ones may be a significant to an old tree, is a good fertilizer. A mixty with 100 mand for choice hard stock. Native sell at the slower ones may be a significant to an old tree, is a good fertilizer. allowed to cat as long as they will, for there barrels left over last year by reason of the s as much difference in heas about e. t ng short ercp of apples. It is usual not only hastily or slowly as there is in bip:ds with- for the ecopers to try to keep a year's stock made ahead of the demand, but many fiuit

before that date are of the same or a similar not always give the same care and attention at 75 cents to \$1. Common varieties 50 to variety, some of which may have hear to the roots in the summer. the kind of eggs in good demand in that variety, some of which may have been to the roots in the summer. cause they have more rain and less sunshine than in Colorado. It is even said that the Colorado melons were not as good last year by the horne, and remedy the evil at the outbefore for 30 years.

> apples come from, when we have what we juring them. When these trees are transapples come from, when we have what we call a poor year for apples. Montana boasts planted, the roots should be scaked in water and moist earth at ones. That tends to compensate a little for the tree's loss to compensate a little for the tree's loss of the famous Bitter Root Steek Farm.
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> Root Orchard Company, containing 49,000
> apple trees in one solid block. There are
> many orchards in western Montana containing from 6000 to 10,000 trees.
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> -The total shipments of 10 its and shoes
> from Boston this week have been 102,445 cases,
> against 92,836 cases last week, 85,711 for the
> summer, for that makes the water run off.
>
> 1897. The total shipments of 10 its and shoes
> from Boston this week have been 102,445 cases,
> against 92,836 cases last week, 85,711 for the
> summer, for that makes the water run off. taining from 6000 to 10,000 trees.

most of our apple trees, they will try to make bads this fail for a crop next year. If the orchard is cultivated and manured this no stagmant water will collect. In this states and Canada tals week shows an increase a stagmant water will collect. In this states and Canada tals week shows an increase a stagmant water will collect. make bads this fall for a crop next year. If
the orchard is cultivated and manured this
fall, and superfluous limbs cut out, it wil
and superfluous limbs cut out, it wil
and vigor into the fruit bads, and, other
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Sates and Canada this week shows an increase
of 175,000 busbels of 175,000 busbels
of of outs, with a decrease of 235,000 busbels
of outs, with a decrease of 235,0 held at 14 cents. Pigeons in small supply on the tree longer, and by increasing the at \$1.50 a dozen and squabs from \$1.75 to s'zs of it, if the tree is not allowed to overof crop, both by causing the fruit to remain is often the case by the present system. a moderate demand for live fowl, and they bring 10 to 11 cents a pound, with chickens manners in the fall is to benefit the next

keep borers away, as it kills the coming will be in equal demand 10 years hence. though better this week than last. There is a tested 169 varieties of grapes and classified them into lists by the character of the broades formed when the fruit buds are any treed or do any other harm. Often it will to change about completely in recent or blight does not come before picking is over. not be necessary to use the knife at all. years, and raise the class of horses that Prost was reported at some places Tuesta) It is less labor to do this three or four times a year than to put on a wash once, and it is Likewise the sheep breeder is beginning more efficacious.

In manuring the orehard, do not put the manure around the trunk of the tree, but spread it out at or beyond the extremity of the branches, as that is where the feeding roots are to be found. Any kind of manure will do in the fall, but we do not like horse manure in the spring, as the nitrogen forers too much growth. Wood sshes, two bushels



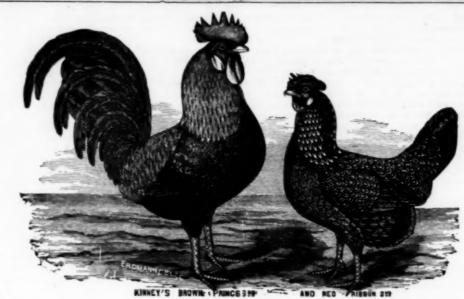
Once or twice a year the good housewife has a thorough house cleaning. The house has been swept and dusted every day in the year, but the housewife knows public. that in spite of vigilance dust accumu-

to be removed by special effort. to be removed by special effort.

It's the same way with the body. You look after it every day. You take all the ordinary precautions of cleanliness and health. Yet the body needs its special cleaning to rid it of the accumulations of waste and poisonous matter which invite disease. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, taken regularly once or twice a year, would save larly once or twice a year, would save many a sickness. It purifies the blood, strengthens the stomach, and cleanses the body of poisonous accumulations.

"Last spring I had a severe attack of pneu-monia, which left me with a bad cough, and also left my lungs in a very bad condition," writes John M. Russell, Esq., of Brent, Cherokee Nat., Ind. Ter. "I had no appetite and was so weak I could scarcely walk. My breast was all sore with running sores. I got two bottles Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which I believe saved my life. I cannot express my gratitude to you. I am able now to do very good work."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, in paper covers, sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only.
Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



orehards besides the apple.

of the hens filling their crops, and standing round during the day for it to digest, and cents, like a variety of the Netted follage of trees and vines growing on good gesting fat on it, that there would be if they Gem, and were first known by that name on were fed upon warm mash.

The Rocky Ford muskmelon, quoted in and blights that attack the fruit and follage of trees and vines growing on good Really 8 to 9 cents.

Combardian in the control of the line of were fed upon warm mash.

The mash, which should contain clover or some vegetables cooked or raw, will be more thoroughly digested during the night than it would be if given in the morning. than it would be if given in the merning, quality, and they sold quickly at high and the objection that mash fed a night might freeze in their crops while on the year. Last year 268 carloads reached New must be protected from the excessive cold, by the crate. Muskmelons in light supply, and if they are not demand to the excessive cold, by the crate. year. Last year 268 carloads reached New consider a valid one, as no york, where one firm controls all that come from that point. About 300 carloads are excepted from the received from the rec

> We have seen this parsgraph in several papers. It gives us an idea where all the rootlets, or at least without seriously in-

therefore best for young orchards not yet sands, and it is impoverishing others in bearing.

therefore best for young orchards not yet sands, and it is impoverishing others in bearing. In bearing.

Do not forget to go the rounds this fall with a sharp knife and a fine wire to do battle against the borers. Wherever their catting or chips are seen, clear away the hole enough to put the wire in, and bayonet the rascal. This is better than all the washes known that are recommended to keep borers away, as it kills the coming were formerly only in limited demand. morning, but little if any damage conanimals changes probably more than in other farm products. Nevertheless, the rule holds pretty true throughout. As an illustration the large, handsome Japanese plums grafted on American native be subordinated in the matter.

celery was first introduced. As actual cop.

a large, handsome stalk, and exposed on actual cop.

—The following are the estimates of the continuous distributions of hecfolitres: Great harvest insmillions of hecfolitres: celery was first introduced. It was the Department of Agriculture fall stort of tie celery, but it took the far cy of the public, Britain, deficit 70; France, deficit 5; Germany and market gardeners who saw this made deficit 18; Austria, deficit 18; Italy, deficit 18; big profit in raising it. They gave the public what it wanted. It was a notorious fact among gardeners that the celery was surplus 6. inferior in many ways to other varieties, but they were not consulting their tastes in the matter, but merely estering to the

One can learn a valuable lesson from lates in cracks and corners, and is only all this. The farmer must learn to "catel on " soon, to use a slang phrase; he mi learn to anticipate a fashion or deman and not wait until it has grown to su proportions that everybody else reco nizes it. By that time a fashion is ge erally on the wane, and it is time to le for another one. We might learn a thing two in this respect from our busin JAMES S. SMITS

Domestic and Foreign Fruits

There are plenty of apples here now. many varieties are getting over-ripe and at easy prices. Good hard fruit is scarce, would sell above quotations. Farmers s ply much of the local restaurant and bake demand, and they have them at all pri from 25 cents to \$1 a bushel. Good W liams bring \$2 to \$3 a barrel, and Gr enstein \$2 to \$2.50. Dachess \$1.75 to \$2. 20 Oance \$1 50 to \$1.75, fall Pippins and 20 Ounce \$1 50 to \$1.75, fall Pippins and Maiden's Blush \$1.25 to \$1.50, York Blackstone Valley, Uxbridge... State, mixed varieties, \$1 to \$1.50 and Pound Bristol County, Taunton......

pounds muriate of potash, using 10 to 20 75 cents to \$1.25 a bushel and York State pounds to the tree, according to its s'ze, is at \$2 to \$3 a barrel. Seekel \$2 to \$2.50 a also very good, and a good mixture for other barrel. Jersey peaches are \$1.15 a backet for extra and 80 cents to \$1 for common to The morning feed of whole grain can be so placed as to oblige them to exercise for their breakfart, and may be more ceanty stocked, and will sell chesp for the sake of articles are heavily stocked, and they will keep articles are nearly all (ar, the most lively have apples enough to fill them all this year, so that we may have no more of the second to so the same of the second to so the same, Damsons 30 to 35 cents, and common blue and green sorts 15 to 20 cents. Hudson are reachers being likely to get the most, as no failure of the crop. This would only cents, Niagara 50 to 65 cents. Concord 50 to be comparatively true, for there are inece's 60 cents. Moore's Early and Worden 50

But there ought to be some method of choice, \$4 25 to \$5 50, and fancy or extra

rices are nominally about the same, excepting the same, excepting the same, which are searce, and small the series of two cents big entran issues. The receipts are large for the same series of the s 32. The Jewish new year has brought only a moderate demand for live fowl, and they bring 10 to 11 cents a pound, with chickens bring 10 to 11 cents a pound, with chickens a manure an oreard in the growth of wood, but to manure an oreard in the spring is to promute the growth of wood, but to manure an oreard in the spring is to promute the growth of wood, but to manure an oreard in the spring is to promute the growth of wood, but to manure an oreard in the spring is to promute the growth of wood, but to manure an oreard in the spring is to promute the growth of wood, but to manure an oreard in the spring is to promute the growth of wood, but to manure an oreard in the spring is to promute the growth of wood, but to manure an oreard in the spring is to promute the growth of wood, but to manure an oreard in the spring is to promute the growth of wood, but to manure an oreard in the spring is to promute the growth of wood, but to manure an oreard in the spring is to promute the growth of wood, but to manure an oreard in the spring is to promute the growth of wood, but to manure an oreard in the spring is to promute the growth of wood. manure in the fall is to benefit the next

year's frut crop. Spring manuring is
therefore best for rooms, or shards not retailed.

The indifference of many farmers to the against 55 330 cases in August last year. Therefore best for rooms, or shards not retail to the markets has ruined then—
are 149 191 cases in Quincy Market and Eastern

-Beerbohm estimates probable Roumania; Likewise the sheep breeder is beginning to see that he must change his methods last year, or 27,000,000 deficit, and Italian crop and raise better grades of wool. The at 24 000 000 less than last year, making fashion in horses, cows and other farm 51,000,000 deficit in these two countries, while

-The Statistician of the Department of Agr. —The Statistician of the Department of Agrestock have largely supplented the old-fashioned native plums, but it took a long time for some growers to see the approaching change and adapt themselves to it. In 8 240,000 acres, with a yield of 282,000,000 apples the demand for red and blush varieties is ever constant, and it is no good argument for a farmer to say that certain green varieties are better flavored and keep better. If the markets demand the cad and blush varieties there is only one than one-fourth the entire screage in the United States, which he places at 2,050,000,000 acres, and blush varieties there is only one could make the control of the c red and blush varieties there is only one yield of 1,924,184,000 bushels in the United thing to do, and that is to supply the demand. Persons' tastes and knowledg- must 7,431,000 acres, and 217 000,000 bushels in Iows. to subordinated in the matter.

I can remember when the Golden Plume

7,351,000 acres and 27,000,000 bushels in liliants, and 6,130,000 acres and 173,000,000 bushels to Missourt. Usually the estimates of

Russia, surplus 281/4; Hungary, surplus 19; United States, surplus 71; India, surplus 6; Carada, surplus 9; Australis, surplus 5; Argentinia,

Agricultural Fairs for 1899. State and General Exhibitions. STATE AND GENERAL EXHIBITIONS.

British Columbia, New Westminster ..... Oct. 3 to 6

teh	California, SacramenteSept. 4 to
ust	Georgia, AtlantaOct. 18 to Nov.
nd.	Illinois, SpringfieldBept. 25 to
neh	Indiana, Indianapolis
	Michigan, Grand Rapids Sopt. 25 to
og-	Minnesota, Hamline Bept. 4 to
en-	New Brutswick, St. John
ook	New Jersey, Waverly ParkOct. 2 to
ror	New Jersey, Inter State, Trenton Sept. 25 to
	New York, Syracuse Bept. 4 to
088	North Carolina, Baleigh Oct. 16 to
E.	North Dakota, Mandan
	Nova Scotia, Halifax Sept. \$8 to 1
	Omaha ExpesitionJuly 1 to Nov.
	Pennsylvania, Bethlehem
_	Quebac Exposition
but	Bhode leland, ProvidenceOct. 9 to
go	St. Louis, St. LouisOct. 2 to
and	South Carolina, Columbia
	South Dakota, YanktenBept. 25 to
up-	Spokane (Wash.) FruitOct. 4 te
era'	Texas, DallasBept. 28 to Oct.
oes	Vermont, White River Junction Sept. 12 to
VII-	Virginia, NorfolkOct. 3 to
	Wisconsin, Milwaukee
AV-	MASSACHUS BTTS.
.20,	

RIBBUN 219	Meriden, Meriden New Milford, New Milford
	Newtown, Newtown
Deerfield Valley, Charlemont	Reckville Fair Association, R
Rastern Hampden, Palmer	cimsbury, Simsbury
Essex, Feabody Sept. 10 to	Southir gton, Southington
Franklin County. Greenfield Sept. 90, 91	Stafford Springs, Stafford Spri
Hampshire, Amherst	Suffield, Suffield
Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden,	Union (Monroe, etc. Huating Union (Somere, etc. nfield
NorthamptonOct. 4, 5	Wallingford, Walingford
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Hingham, Hir ghamSept. 26, 27	Wolcott, Walcott
Hoosac Vailey, North AdamsSept. 19 to 21	Windham County, Brooklyn
Housatonic, Great Barrington Sept. 27, 28	
Manufacturers' Agricultural, North	NEW TOI
AttleboroSept. 18 to 18	Aften, Aften
Martha's Vineyard, West Ti-burySept. 19, 20 Massachusetts Horticulturel, BostonOct. 3, 4	Albany, Altamont
Middlesex, North, LowellSept. 14 to 16	Alleghany, Angelica
Middlesex, South, FraminghamSept. 12, 13	Binghamton Industrial, Bingh
Plymouth County, Bridgewater Sept. 18 to 15	Brookfield, Brookfield
Spencer, SpencerSept. 21, 22	Obleskill, Obleskill
Uni n. BlandfordSept. 18 to 18	Delaware Valley, Walton
Weymouth, South Weymou h Bept. 28 to 30	Dry der, Dryden
Worcester, East, Clinton Sept. 14, 18	Dundee, Dundee
Worcester Nor hwest, Athol Sept. 18, 14	Dutches, Poughkeepsie
Worce ter South, Sturbridge Sept. 14, 15	Er.e, Hamburg
Worcester County West, Barre	Emex. Westport
WAINE	Essex, Westport
Arocetock County, Houlton	Frankiin, Malone
Androsceggin Valley, Canton Sept. 36 to 38	Genesee, Batavla
Bridgion Farmers' Club, Bridgion	Gorham, Reeds Corners
Buxton and Hollis, Buxton	Hemlock Lake, Hemlock
Oumberland County, Gorham Sept. 12 to 14	Herkimer, Herkimer
Oumberland Farmers' Club, West Cum-	Lewis, Lowville
berland	Morris, Morris
Oentral Washington, Machias	Naples, Naples
Durham Agricultural, Durham	Nassau, Nassau
East Eddington Farmers' Club, East Ed-	Newark, Newark
ington	Onelda, Rome
Edea Agr cultural, Salisbury Cove	Oneonta, Oceonta
East Somerset. HartlandSept. 12 to 14	Onondaga, Syracuse
East Piscataquis Milo	Phonix Union, West Phonix.
Franklin County, FarmingtonSept. 19 to 31	Queens, MinsolaJu
Hancock County Asricultural, Bluehill. Sept. 19 to 21	Backet Valley, Potedam
Kennebec County, Readfield Bept. 19 to 14	Red Hook. Red Hook
Lake View Park. East Sebago	Richfield Springs, Richfield S
Orange, Middletown	Riverside, Greene
Orieans, Albion Sept. 31 to 33	Bockland, Orangeburg
Oswego, Oswego Falls	Bockland Industria, New City
Otsego, Cooperstown	St. La rrence, Canton
Lee Union	Schenevus, Schenevus
Maine State Pomological	Schobs is, Schobaris
North Aroostock Pr sque Is'e Sept. 13 to 14	Schuyler, Watkins
Northern Cumberia d, Harrison Oct. 10, 11	Seneca, Waterloo
Northern Cumberia d. HarrisonOct. 10, 11 New Gloucester and Danville, Upper	Silver Lake, Perry
Gloucester	Steuben, Bath
Nor h Frankijo, Phillips	Tioga Owego
Northern Hancock, & mber t	Tompkins, Ithaca
North Knox, Union Sept. 98 to 98	Union, Brockport
Northern Oxford, Andover Sept. 90, 91	Union, Palmyra
North Penobscot	Union, Pottersville
New Portlas d Agricultural, N. New	Union, Platteburg
Portland	Vernon, Vernon
North Walds, Unity	Washington, Sandy Hill
Oxford County, S. Paris	Wayne, Lyons
Association, E. Pittston	White Plains, White Plains
Penobico County, Hampden	Yates, Penn Van
Riverside Park Association, Bethel Sent. 18 to 14	
Riverside Park Association, Bethel Sept. 18 to 14 Bichmond Farmers' Cub, Richmond	ANGORA R
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Remebashia Davk Namitald Sant 90 to 90	We shall have some very

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	Union, TunbridgeOct. 8 to 5	
	Valley Fair, BrattleboreSept. 27, 28	1
	Western Asricultural, Fair Haven	ĺ
	Winooski Valley, Water bury Sept. 19 to 14	ľ
	CONNECTICUT.	,
	Bracon Valley, Naugatuck Sept. 19 to 90	1
*	Berita, BeritaSept.	
	Branford. Branford	1
•	Olinton, Olinton Oct.	
	Connecticut Hort. 8 clety, Hartford	
	Conn. Dairymen's Asso'n, HartfordJan. 17, 18 Conn. Pom. Society	
	Danbury, DanburyOct. 2 to 7	*
	East Granby, East GranbyOet. Granby, Granby	
	Galiford, GullfordSept.	
	Harwinton, HarwintonOct.	
	Madison, Madison	
	New Milford, New Milford	
_	Newtown, Newtown	
1. 14, 15	Reckville Fair Association, Rockville Sept. 19 to 21 cimsbury, Simstery	
19, 20 19 to	Southington, Southington Sept. 19 to 20	
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26, 27	Wallingford, Waltingford	
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	NEW YORK.	
8 to 18	Afton, Afton	4
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4 to 16	Binghamton Industrial, BinghamtonOct. 3 to 6	•
8 to 15	Brockfield, Brookfield	1
21, 22	Oobleskill, OobleskillSept. 18 to 21	7
3 to 15 8 to 30	Delaware Valley, Walton	
14, 15	Dryder, Dryden	
18, 14	Dutchess, Poughkeepsie	
25, 39	Ene, Hamburg	
	Farmers & Hop Growers', Bristol Cen't Sept. 29, 30	
	Franklin, Maione	•
6 to 28	Genesee, Bata*la	
	Hemlock Lake, HemlockOct. 3 to 5	
2 to 14		
	Herkimer, Herkimer	
	Lewis, Lowville	
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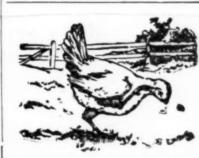
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BOSTON, MASS., SEP FEMBER 16, 1899

They've fixed a fine stockholders' room at the New South Station, and in this hall on Sept. 27, an attempt will be made to fix the B. & A. stockholders. Tals won't be so as born, not even furnishing food interruption as he rushed along like a

Oom Paul counsels calmness, and con-\$1500 for coffee. This looks like an exaggera'ed form of Datch treat.

comfort, even though a cold one.

Dr. Walter Channing's suggestion that our policemen be taught to swim, with a from produce that would be wasted |were view to intelliger t life-saving, is a capital We trust that the powers that be will see to it that this excellent idea be not laid

affords.

Ma k Twain is almost the only person to flad an amusing aspect in the anti-Semite feeling. But we don's mind Twa'n's jokes, in fact, we rather enjoy his way of a secunting for the present Jewish hostility in France by the fact of the average Christ an's na lists to compete successfully with the ver g : Ja w in business.

Along with all his other honors, William McKinley is now a mamber of the Bricklayers and Stone Masons' International Uaion, No. 21, of Chicago! There are many funny things about our American democracy, but the most amusing we have lately encountered is the solemn fashion in which McKinley has just been "made a trades union man." in order that he may properly lay the cornerstone of the new Chicago posteffice.

Councilman Arthur K Peck, formerly secretary and treasurer of the L. A. W., is to be thanked for the dry strip of asphalt on Massachusetts avenue. Ever mindful of his wheeling constituents, Mr. Peck saw the proper authorities a day or two ago, informed them that thirty-one wheelers were thrown f om their machines Thursday evening because of the slippery asphalt, and lo! the dry strip is the result. Nothing like having a friend at court!

Caleb Loring, E q , to the vacancy on the use of the wheel, as it does in many other Supreme Court bench, consequent upon the things. It is natural that a new pleasure elevation of Judge Holmes to the Chief Justiceship, an excellent selection has been dulgence, and older people are sometimes made. The new judge is in the prime of guilty of similar folly. life and a gentleman of integrity, ability, industry and courtesy. We feel confident that, in laying down sound law, his judg- cator, teaching geography of surrounding ment; will be pra tical, his views broad, and territory which will be quite as useful in that he will add lustre to the highest court after life as a knowledge of the boundaries in Massachusetts. Noblesse oblige.

Assuredly the Emergency Hospit al must be re-opened, and that speedily. It seems necessary, however, that the institution basis. President Shuman of the City Hospital trustees has been advocating putting by our standard because of the great differan emergency plant under the one Boston jurisdiction, which is now so flourishing people and Frenchmen. and adequate-that of our City Hospital. matter so much about the particular method adopted. An Emergency Hospital, which opponent as sublime or absurd, according once more to our text, the speaker at- was an abundant and most excellent supply in the early days of Boston was Mrs. Ann craft), rose up and walked by her side, and

Daspite trade restrictions imposed by the country is constantly and rapidly growing. In the year ending July 1, 1899, our comerce with Germany amounted to \$290 065 .-064, against \$224,000,000 in the previous 12 months. Too larger part of this commerce. consists of exports from this country of agricultural and other products which Germany needs. The balance of trade was last year \$84,000,000, and during the past 10 years. t amounts to little more than 200 millions. We can well afford to keep on good terms with Germany, and as for that country it can hardly afford not to keep on good terms with us, as the things we export are those body in Paris, it is wholly impossible for his The Boers and their Troubles. which Germany cannot produce herself in adversaries to keep quiet. Passionate sufficient amounts for her requirements.

accomplished in San Domingo, the talf of the president is powerless to control it. the island over which the dictator Her. French eloquence is nothing if not veaux so lately ruled. Gen. Isidore Jiminez sithet'e; while English elequence is above has arrived in the island and was received everything else practical. with acciamation by a majority of its peo- so dear to a Frenchman is not based upon ple. He is a native of San Domingo and arguments, facts and figures, logically and enjoys the confidence of Gen. Gomez. He pra tically presented, but is of the nervous, makes good promises for the future peace magnetic kind that appeals to the of the island, and it is to be hoped these heart, but not to the head, bringing a will be realized. But the int rests of San choking sensation to the threat and t are Domingo are so plainly with those of this to the eye, or of the pure academic style country that before many years we shall with grateful, well-turned periods, which probably see it offering itself for annexa. fill the ear with a music more charming tion to the United States. When we put than convincing. Such elequence is some-Porto Rico on its rightful basis as a part of t mes marked by speculation and theories. the United States and entitled to send its In France political sentiment is a pasproducts here free of daty, the prosperity slop, while with the Anglo-Saxon race polof Porto Rico will prove so great that all itles are simply a matter of basiness. Any the West India islands will hasten to come one who has attended the debates in the under our flag.

Despite some complaints that dry weather bas ir jured the grape errop, we believe that this fruit is likely to be this year more plan. this fruit is likely to be this year more plen-tiful than usual and reasonably chesp. If the grapes sell a little higher than during well as English, the former is being less the past few years, it is because there is a and less spoker, for the obvious reason that work and there are more boyers than usual We have been expecting an early grape grop all through the season, and partly because of the drought of which farmers generally complain. The grape vine is seldom, if ever, injured by drought. It roots so deeply that in the driest weather there is never lack of moisture which the rocts can send up. Moreover, in dry weather there is greater warmth, as there is less of the radiation of heat which comes after the rainfall begins to evaporate. Grapes have everywhere begun to color extremely early this year, and this always means a full crop. There are more losses of grapes because they cannot be ripened before frost than from any other cause. Even should frost come early in September, it will do less in jury to the grape crop than it usually does n this month.

The recent rise in the price of beef and the purpose of Eastern city butchers to organize against the beef trust probably

as well as a revival of beef fattening by voice that thrilled and charmed, be obtained superannuated cows, for which they could much excited-in fact, were entirely carried get no sale. Of course to keep their cows away by his address, which, though captious, in milk they had to breed them once a year, d ffuse and obscure, suited their tastes exbut upless the calf was worth saving as a actly, because it was passionate, vehement

for beef, it will pay to keep all calves at assembly. tinues to serve the Boers for the slight least till they can be sold as yeal, and those To use the words of S'r Wilfrid Laurier, recompense of \$35,000 yearly, not including that are thrifty may be kept and fed until premier of Canada, and himself a Frenchone or two years old. At this age they make man: much better beef than the Western cattle, which have their due proportion of old they may find themselver, the English are In spite of the iniquitous verdict of the cows and buils mixed with the three and court martial Dreyfus has established he four-year-old steers, which furnish most of innocence for history. This for a man with the beef that the Eastern consumer buys. the Jew's keen sense of honor must be a Tarifty young stock can usually be kept with profit on an Eastern farm, where the price of cattle has not been unduly de pressed. A large part of its feed comes

### Local Geography.

We remember that, when young, we The Park Commissioners will be making heard of a boy who objected to the study a great mistake if they decide, in spite of the wanted a map of the world the remonstrants, to close that Walnut small. He wanted a map of the world week the association's meetings at Saratoga taxes. Such an anomaly could not exist in owned no horse. Upon this buil he often avenue entrance to Franklin Park. Tale "life siz," and when a little older he ram have farnished a forum upon which very this country. Under its old constitution the rode to Buston, and on one of his visits he approach, with its stately sentinel clus, is away from home, as it was said, to study large and important social issues have been State of Rhode Island denied suffrage to took to wife the widow of John Stevenson, one of the most picture que the rak the full-sized may of the globe. As he freely discussed. Of the papers read, it is foreigners who were not owners of real who lived in School street, not far from the large lesson to learn in that way.

The coming of the electric railroads and the use of the bleycle is teaching geography to the young people of today in a manner much more interesting to them than was the study of text books and maps. We have have drawn wery good mans of many countries, and yet really had but little knowledge away from home it was to be whirled along

The long bleyele rides have given them at opportunity to explore the town around through other places, until they have seen more of them than they would have seen from the steam ratiroad in twice the number of trips. Even older people are enjoying such rides in the same manner.

The young people of both sexes are beless shey exceed their strength they are gaining health by the out-of-door exercise. ride too long and too rapidly after they besome expert, but a few years of experience In the recent appointment of William will teach wisdom to most of them in the should fascinate and tempt to excessive in-

Success we say to the wheel as a means of of African countries, or the names of the mountains of the moon.

### French Characteristics.

looking to its furtherance. But it doesn't is so constituted that he cannot reader jur. gradually, dwarf doing. irritation nor astonishment if you dif- terest. if you cannot think and set for yourself. When an orator addresses the legislative protests and interruptions are heard from every rart of the Chamber, and An almost bloodless revolution has been sometimes the confusion is so great that aim since the conclusion of the Napoleonic scomplished in San Domingo, the talt of the president is powerless to control it.

Canadian Parliament, at Ottawa, will readily see the difference between English and French speakers. In the House of Comyou cannot take an effect ve part in the de bates without using the language of the

majority We well remember having once heard the late Sir Adolphe Chapleau, one of the foremost French-Canadian statesmen in his day ad fress in English the House of Commons at Ottawa. When he rose to speak, there was so much movement in his commanding presence that he looked as if he were marching to an a sault. With blazing eye, brow weighted with passior, head thrown back, luxuriant iron-gray hair that he took delight in shaking, open breast waiting for

Constipation, BEECHAM'S Indigestion, PILLS Biliousness. Sick Headache

as veal, which it might do if mighty torrent. The Caralian House of kept a few weeks. With higher prices Commons is an orderly and well-conducted

more at home than the French."

### The Journalistic Trend.

Whatever of development is being male vast interest today to hundreds of thousands of earnest man and women. The annual meeting, therefore, of the American Social there not young fattening stock to feed it to. Science Association is an event of marked importance. Toe tapers read are always thoughtful ones worthy of the widespread interest they are sure to awaken.

No exception to this has been found in the never returned, he doubtless found it a our present purpose to discuss but one, et ite, but this discrimination against "Waterbury (Ot.) American" and called Education by Nawspapar."

cussed was not that which might be dis- world, which they will not, and perhaps seen graduates from high schools who could but that which is going on every day under come in to develop the wealth that their the tutelage of newspapers as they are. Tae deplorable and sensational aspects of this to the most unb arable restrictions. Yet, of the geographical features of even the education have been set forth on plenty of in spite of these, the gold production of the towns in their country. If they had been occasions. They are startling and terrible, Transvaul was last year \$80,000,000 and but so familiar to our readers that there is no promises this year to reach \$100,000,000. on the cars, catching scarce a glimpse of need for us to reiterate them now. The more From what is known of the gold mines, it the towns they passed through, and knowing hopeful aspects of journalistic influence, Mr. has been computed that there are yet little whether they were in hills or in val- K mball's special subject as well as ours, is \$4,000,000,000 worth of gold to be mined. It leys, whether fertile or barren, recky or the side of the mait it to which we at may be more than this, as new mines will present wish to confine ourselves.

T e pulp't the bar, the magazine, even the literacy lecture, are conforming more or them as they never did before, and the less unconsciously, we are told, to the trolley ride has carried them more leisurely standards of journalism. Tals has its portion of the world's yearly supply of gold ead side, as the pessimists will readily enough point out, but there can be no denying that the true journalistic test, the test of doing is a capital one by which measure progress in the world. In the realm of the pulpit it is especoming familiar with the places that are cially important that the people should is also sgainst their own interest. The within the limits of a century ride, and undo not mean that the Pailippine question or the Lynching Disput; should Naturally with many there is a tendency to be given undue prominence by our mainly a mining State. Its products of itual pastors and masters, but since we are in the world to live the life of the world, a sweet, high-minded and unprejudiced expression of opinion on important questions may not unreasonably, it seems to us, be demanded of our preathers. In this, as in all things, there must be moderat on, but since we wish to live Christian lives our olergymen a e surely best fitt at ; point out Tae la est reports are that war is almost promoting physical health and as an edu- to us the Carist light on obscure and puzzling issues.

In the justice of the jurnalist's, or to use Mr. Howell's definition, "contemporanie" test of legal and oratorical ability, it is not hard to believe. We rightly demand that our president shall be more than a "more orator," as Mr. Bryan is sometimes con-It is well to remember, in considering the temptuously called. We no longer today place famous Dreyfus case, that here is a deplor- any exaggerated value even on such speechable state of things, which cannot be judged making power as Channey M. Depew possesses. It's the man who does things ence existing between English-speaking not the man who simply talks about doing them, that we as a people admire. Surely If there is anything in the world that an from this to being is an easy step-being, This suggestion is an admirable one, and Englishman resents with righteons indigwe are glad to see that action is being taken nation, it is injustice. Now a Frenchman quite outrank talking and effect ally, if only

gift.

same colony, until Great Britain, in 1834 ti an they reckoned their slaves were worth So in 1836 or 63 years ago, the Boers began to move northward into regions only occupled by uncivilized Kaffirs. Another move was made some years after across the Orange founded the Transvaal R public, which, net'l the present, has been kept wholly under Boar control. But in their new location the Boers were harassed by the savage tribes surrounding them, and were obliged to place themselves under British protectien. Both governments were agreed in British claim that British and other foreigners coming into the Transvasi shall be en-

About 1880 the Boers rose against British rule and succeeded in establishing their independence except with the reservation over to Governor Winthrop, and told him of the consent of Great Britain. Toere were a greater part of the church accepted. then few British residents in the Transvasi, Tals strange recluse live1 in a but on the and those having always lived in Cape west slope of Sentry Hill, as the present by a dreadful blow, and had made There are many localities where the soil Colony were recognized as having equal Beacon Hill was called in the earliest days, of her and of those belonging to her an is not rich enough in mineral fertilizers to rights with the Bers themselves. But a mile or so removed from the spring of pure when gold was found in the Transvala in water of which he spoke to Governor Winhome the Boers had chosen greatly vexed corner of Spring lane and Washington Also, too, she dreamed strange dreams, and The fact that rye is hadder than wheat and 25, in whom all power is practically centred. | corner of Charles and Beacon streets. These have ma te laws to keep the Oatland- Toe population of Boston began to increase could not stand. She was a singular char- for a moderate dressing of mineral fertil- ingup the constitution and assisting nature in ers from becoming olt'zons or having any and our recluse began to feel its growth; political power, and also to put upon these he arew discontented and morose—his times. Taose who desire to know the parphosphate have the effect of making rye faith in its curative powers, that they offer One foreigners nearly all the burdens of taxation which the Boer government administ like their proximity. In 1631 he took the chronicles of those times.

neans abetier market for all meat products, and inviting the altack, a clear, penetrating sive to the gold miners, but which the Beers Mather said of him: "He did not belong to do not have to pay. Tals fax is so high that the church; he wore his old canonical gown; Eastern farmers. Under the conditions immediately the complete attention of the it has raised the price of dynamite to he was not of the Lord's people." Blackprevailing the past few years, Eastern house. He had spoken but a few minutes twice or more what it normally should be, stone said: "Leams from England because I farmers have had no beef except that from when the French members became very Tae president of the Boer Republic is a did not like the lord bishops; but I cannot part owner in the dynamit; manufacturing join with you because I would not serve monopoly. He may be, and probably is, under the lord brethren." So in 1634 matsincerely patriotic in trying to keep out ters came to a head; he sold to the town all foreign influence, but so long as the menop- the interest which he had claimed as his by oly in dynamite is continued he makes his right of having been the original owner in patriotism ray.

> "In no matter what deliberative assembly fully 100,000 British immigrants besides Whites, including the Boers. most of the time at war with the natives, which place has been called "Blackstone" and would probably have been driven to this day. ont if more white men had not come to their aid. There is a very small immigra- and close student, was certainly the first ret'on from Holland, and this is at once into the governing and received voting class, while a'll eigners not speaking the Datch lan- He often preached near Providence, and guage are treated at if they had no addresses of this year. Daring this past rights, though they pay 95 per cent. of the walk he rode to church on a buil, as he that written by Arthur Reed Kimball of the foreigners was long since done away with. The Boers in South Africa are trying to Blackstone was then over sixty years old, do what is impossible. Tasy occapy one of and his wife's oldest child was sixteen. Tae education which Mr. Kimball dist the best gold-producing regions in the eminated by an ideally-edited newspaper, cannot, develop themselves. When others mines contain, they subject the new comers probably be discovered. The Transvaal now preduces about one-third of the yearly gold product of the world. It will prove a great disaster everywhere should this large be cut off or interrupted. It is this fact that checks the world's sympathy with the Boers, who are opposing a power far more fermidable than they can hop to resist Their oppression of those who are developing the mineral resources of their country makes a good market for all agricultural products. Long ago California ceased to be grain, fruits and wine are now much greater than those of its mines, and employ a large number of men. If the Boers would only show enterprise in devaloping the a gricultural resources of their country they could

> > have done. Boers, who a' present are much beit r pre' pared for war than are the British. But if the Boers make war it will be sgainst ali foreigners. Some of these are Americans, while many more are Germans, Frenchmen and people of other nationalties. It is reported that a German regiment has been raised in Congo Free State to aid the Boers. But the sympathy of the majority of the in the manger as the Boers have done.

### OLD BOSTON.

TENTH PAPER. tio", for he regards the utterances of his In Mr. Kimball's address, to hark back it not been that on this peninsula there A third character of the many who lived the great elm on Boston Common for witch. much better than with any spring grain shall be above the buffet; of fortune, we as he speaks in favor of or sga'nst his certainly must, have, even if it takes an opinion. Tals grave defect in a great ra
son of the Harper's and Scribner's maga

who had settled at Sa'em under Governor son, of whom it is recorded that "she was a tarrible close of a life drama was this! Far tion's character is due to the tempera- zines of twenty-five years ago with those of Endleott-among whom was the Lidy Ar- woman of plety, ready talents and flow of away into the wilderness of those days ment of its people, which is so ar- today, the statement that the travel article bella Johnson, wife of Isaac Johnson and speech." It was the custom for the church marched the outcast and her family,—never last week have gone higher in many in dent as to make them urable to of a quarter of a century back has been al- daughter of the Earl of L'incoln-removed members to meet together once a week to more to be the associate but the accuracy stances this week, though not quite up to respect the convictions of others, for most entirely suppreseded today by articles to Charlestown, where a settlement had repeat, review and debate the Sunday ser- of Christian men and women and the prey they conceive with so much intensity of "jurnalistic" or contemporaneous in shortly before been commenced. The mons, but by their dectrines the women of savages. that they will not admit the possibility of terest. In this there seems to us is re nothothers thinking differently from them. ing to regret since books, of course, always sickness, death and want of the necessaries sions. Mrs. Ann thought that the sex might Church grew with it, and the dissenting They respect your feelings beit r than an remain for those who wish to read what is of life had been their portion for some hold similar meetings with much usefulness, brethren, among whom was the mint mas-Englishman, but they cannot like an Eng. solid and lasting, instead of what must of time; in the winter of 1629 there had been and shees ablished one at her own house, and ter, John Hull, left the First Church and

old Spring Lane

was made some years after across the Orange privar, where the Orange Free State was entitled to a more distinct ve mention. His she with all her family and household of and patriotic merchant, whose gravestone house was on the westerly side of the sixteen persons, excepting one daughter of was made a target by the British soldiers came a clergyman of the church of England. chusetts. He was the first European occupant of the maintaining white supremacy in South went from England to Plymouth, which clergy of early Boston while she lived; Aquaint old place is the house in Hull Africa. This was the basis of the present town he left in 1623 to go to the peninsula she was what now is called a strong-minded street in which Gov. Thomas Gage had his of Shaw nut or Trimountain, to reside by titled to the same right; a; the B sers them- have ne was living alone when Governor things to make a sensation. While she of the Gallop family, an ancestor of whom, Winthrop arrived in Charlest wn in 1680. He had passed seven years upon this peninthat the Transvani R public shall not make an excellent spring of water at Shawmut, God of Abraham and of Isaac, had indeed ninth paper of this series .- Benjamin F.

nbers. Its power is vested in the presi- rights extended. At that time Blackstone's

oreigners nearly all the burdens of tax- neighbors rubbed against him-he did not ticulars of a restless life should read the arraw firm and bright, and with rye the ters. Most of this taxation is raised by a oath an a freeman, but he would never have The past of the First Church, Ray, crop than with any other grain.

the rest of the peninsula, including fifty acres It seems very certain that the Boers can- granted to him the Eyear before, for not succeed in their attempt to withstand which tract the town paid him \$30, and it the current of immigration which the gold was subsequently devoted to public use as discoveries have drawn to their country. the town "Common," and was used for a They number only about one-third of the training field and a pasture for cows. Wit white population of 200 000, while there are a portion of his #10, Blackstone bought some cattle, picked upo i them his book Germans, Americans and people from other and household goods, and turned his face nationalities. The Kaffirs or natives num- toward the wilderness by the way of Roxber 800,000, or four times as many as the bury, over Boston Neck, and passing through before Paymont : County, at last found a spot the influx of immigrants attracted by which pleased him on the bank of a river the gold discoveries the Boers were which emptied into Narragensett Bay.

This reverend gentleman, a learned man cluse we read of in the history of our country. At Blackstone he built another house for- and planted his second orchard of spoles. when from laability he became unable to house on Washington street in which Governor Winthrop died, ten years before. They had offspring, and lived happily for fourteen years.

Charles Francis Adam , in his "Three Episodes of Massachusetts History," says of Bisckstone: "He was a singular man; and, as is ant to be the case with sirgular men, when dead he exet a curiosity. The graduate of a university, he crossed the ocean almost immediately after taking his degree, and he carried with him in the wilderness his books and his studious habits. He lived almost the life of a hermit, a devout recluse. He disliked restraint and society and he died in good

Just one month later, King Philip's war broke out, and his house, with; verything is

It is very remarkable that this man for interfering with her peculiar tenets, but that the ground is frozen. Bye is so hardy William Blackstone, who went over to the time came when he took his revenge that it may be sown much later than wheat. Charlestown on an errand of mercy, to tell for he was appointed by the church to de-Governor Winthrop of the purity of the liver sentence upon her, which he did ac-water on the peninsula,—a fact of which cordingly, as follows: "Then Mr. Wilson there will only be warm weather enough to Winthrop took immediate advantage, -is rose, and in the hush of the crowded assem- germinate the seed, and have it make a very not even mentioned by W.nthrop in his bly, solemnly put the question whether all small growth above ground. It is reckened journal.

Another remarkable character of early days was Samuel Maverick, a Welshman, after the custom of that church this be- is only practicable where there is plenty of share the wealth which the miners produce who came over to America at the age of tokened consent. Then the sentence of ex- snow to protect the leaves from evaporation twenty-two. He was already married and communication was pronounced, and Ann while the frez in roots cannot supply it. as the farmers in our own mining States brought his young wife, Amias, with him, Hutchinson, no longer a sister, listened to They settled on Noddle's Island, now East here words, rolled out in triumph from the wheat will not should leaf to its more gencertain. It will probably be begun by the Boston. When Governor Winthrop and his mouth of John Wilson, the pastor: "There eral cultivation. Whenever, as this year, we party sailed into Boston bay in June, 1630, fore, in the name of the Lord Jesus have an increased demand for breadstuffs, they found Samuel Maverick living in his Christ, and in the name of the it is quite as likely to be for years for fortified house. The Gavernor passed the church, I do not only propones you wheat. It is the grain from which the night with him, being entertained, as he worthy to be cast out, but I do cast you bread of Central Europe is made, says, "in a very loving and courteons out; and in the name of Christ, I do de. and if we produced more we could manner." Maverick assumed possession liver you up to Satan, that you may learn no export millions of bushels with much of Noddle's island in 1629, and la'er on more to blaspheme, to seduce and to lie, less loss of fertility than comes from exthe General Court granted it to him on and I do account you from this time forth porting wheat. It was long ago said that payment of £10, or by giving in lieu thereof to be a heathen and a publican, and so to while each successive grop of wheat is Ostlanders will be against rather than with a fat wether, or heg, yearly to the governor. be held of all the brethren and sisters of smaller than its predecessor, rye (a) be a people who are act ng the part of the dog It was annexed to Boston in 1636 Mayerick this congregation and others; therefore 1 grown on the same land, without decrease was a man of gentle birth and good educa- command you, in the name of Christ Jesus ing either the crop or the fertility of the tion, and noted for his hospitality; his let- and of this church, as a leper to withdraw soil on which it is grown. Tais is hardly ters are as well written as those of Win- yourself out of this congregation." throp or Bradford. He was not a Puritan, nor does he ever seem to have had any lik- Hutchinson, the orteast, moved through tween the grain crops. But it is to be added The settlement of Boston might have ing for the Puritans, as certainly they had the stricken throng, her devoted friend, that there is a better chance to get a good

lishman listen, be tolerant and show neither necessity be of more or less ephemeral in- eighty deaths, and at one time they had not soon gained a numerous auditory, at least founded the South Church in 1669. This of corn, meal or bread enough to last two from sixty to eighty usually attending, and house lasted about sixty years, and then fered from him. A Frenchman wants If the journalistic trend, then, is to give weeks. So fearful was the distress that her house, where now is the old gave way to the edifice known throughout you to have his opinions, while an us life more richly and abandantly all along many of the first settlers left and settled at corner book store, corner of Washington this and other lands as the "Old South." each. Tinkers at \$10 per hundred; large gon to have his opinions, while an define surely we, as a people, should thank Charles and School streets, became the intellectual The land upon which it was built was arrived. Spanish markerel in small supcentre of the town. She took the lead in the gift of Mrs. Mary Norton, and was Governor Winthrop stopped at Charles- prayer and in repeating the Ray. Mr. Cot- a part of the original grant to Governor own in a house on the westerly side of the ton's sermons, after which she made obser- Winthrop. The first service in the Murket quare, at a time when there were vations and reflections on their tendencies, new church was preached by Rev. Joseph Dutch settlement in South Africa began not enough well people to take care of the and she gave as her reason for the practice Sewall, the grandson of John Hull, whose more than 200 years ago in what is now Cape sick. He intended to make his permanent that Paul epinined upon the elder women daughter Hannah married Samuel Sewall, a Colony, which has belonged to Gre t Brit residence there, but there was only one to teach the younger. These meetings were graduate of Harvard, and by her he had apring of water, which could not be ap- not objected to until she began to make fourteen children. Samuel Sewall became proached except at low tide, and this was insidious comparisons between the minis- chief justice of the Superior Court and farmers continued to live together in the so impure and brackish that it was worse ters, a few of whom she classed as evangeli- tried and hanged the witches. He recented than none. This spring was at the spot on cal and under the covenant of grace, and the before his death and was sorry he had done Toe elequence abeliabed slavery, which the Boers had which the old State prison stood. Bet our rest were under the covenant of works, so much harm. He left a dia y, one of the established, and offered a monetary com- old town had several noted springs in early The half brother of Mrs. Ann, Brv. most interesting books of the times. pensation that they thought was much less days, two of which were constant in their John Wheelwright, joined with her in these Walk around the Cradle of Liberty and supplies, Blackstone's spring and that of sentiments, and he was disfranchised and back to Hanover street, then make for exiled for heresy, as finally was Mrs. Copp's Hill burial ground; look at the William Blackstone, to whom we have Hutchinson. From Brode Island, to which tombs of those two old worthies, Increase before alluded in general terms, must have she was banished, she removed to the Dutch and Cotton Mather, and gaze with reversion who recently bought Jos Patchen (2014) been a decided character in his way, and is settlements near New Haven, where in 1643 upon the spot where lies buried that eminent from C. W. Marks, has sold this renowned peninsula, in which he lived for four eight years, were killed by the Indians. before Washington drove them forth, after Y. The horse will probably never be or more years after the settlement of the The daughter was carried into captivity, but the stege of Boston; and there are the bullet started in another race. He should prove a town. He was a graduate of Emanuel Col. was afterwards recovered by the aid of the marks teday, as clear as when they were lege, Cambridge, England, in 1617, and be- General Court, and brought back to Massa- made, a lasting memor'a', written, as it

Tae career of Mrs. Hutchinson was full a burning disgrace committed by the myrpeninsula on which Baston stands. He of excitement; she was a tarror to the midons of King George III. woman, always restless, and feeling a call headquarters during the Battle of Bunker himself, his only companions his books; and to do something out of the way of ordinary Hill, which in earlier times was the estate was loved in Boston among many church a Beston pilet fought the first fight that people, after her death the outside clergy of ever took place between the inhabitants of to ethroats, and with good results. I have used e went the colony grimly pointed out to their con- the American colonies and enemies affeat. gregations that the Lord God of Israel, the The story of John Gallop was told in the treaties with any other power unless with and invited him over. The governor and and in his own good way and time, Stevens in Boston Budget. shown hinself to his chosen people. He had smitten the American Jer -1876, the immigration of strangers into the threp, which was supposed to be on the was raised up to God for some great work. ferred to wheat, may be sown with profit. them. Though in name a republic, the street; but it is gene: ally thought that there in one saw her husband sitting in the gov- will succeed on porer soil should not lead government in the Transvani is a close was another spring in the neighborhood of ernor's chair, and of course took it for the farmer who sows this grain to neglect in digarchy. The legisla ure consists of a very Louisburg square, over which Blackstone's granted he would reach it. She thought properly preparing and manuring the she was effecting reform, while she was ground for it. While the crop may not be dent and a council numbering less than but must have been at about the northerly only fulminating incendiary ideas, which an entire failure if neglected, it pays for system, thereby destroying the foundation of the Pastor John Wilson of the First Church extra care in fitting the seed bed, and also acter and had a great bearing upon the izers drilled with the seed. Potash and

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contained, was among the first that went in thirty-seven years, and died at an advanced type instead of wheat that may induce farmthe general destruction. Those rare Bibles, age universally lamented. It was with him, ers to sow this grain even in localities those large Rights and Latio folios, more as has been mentioned, that Mrs. Ann where wheat succeeds. It is not liable to than 160 in number, the companions of a Hutchinson had her trouble in 1667. Pastor stracks by the Hessian fig even if sown

When, in obedience to this mandate, Ann with the rye and a crop of clover grown be-Mary Dyer (who was afterwards hanged on | clo

were, on slate, to perpetuate the memory of

Growing More Rye. straw is a much more important part of the

tax on dynamite, which is especially oppres- anything to do with the churches. Cotton John Wilson, preached in that edifice There are some advantages in growing

whole lifetime of solitude, all perished; not Wilson had suff red a great deal of lashing carly, and an early sowing may be fall from the tangue of tals impulsive woman pastured by calves and sheep up to the time If the soil is rich the seeding may be postwere of one mind that their sister should as winter rye if it merely germinates before be cast out. There was niter slience; and the soil freezes up for winter. This method

BOS

nide, qualit; third pairs, etc., \$ Cow 86; ex parrow #ags, \$ elds, \$

Shipme steamers an: 6 he ket on St weight, b Good au drop

drop
Shiome
Bay State
Beef Com
by J. Gou
660 cattle

The great s ock trains market for the best cos week, and i to buy the I last week to not do, and prices. We try beef co drive their i

Save t

Farmers are:

Test z: these post of the first in the ard none of cream. To ke milk s: thomas for the sent a 100 feet. Better as 100 feet. Better as plan saves all on the farm.

The sent a 100 feet of the farm.

The sent a 100 feet of the farm.

The Sharples

The fact that rye will succeed where true, however, unless clover seed is sown

The high prices which we quoted on fish fish were scarce and demand large. Market cod today are 21 to 31 cents a pound and steak cod 5 cents, haddock, pollock and hake are 3 cents, though baddock did reach 4 cents last week. Flounders are 6 cents, cusk 24 cents and scup firm at 8 cents. Perch 15 cents a string. No large mackerel, and mediums at 20 to 25 cents ply at 35 cents a pound. Red snappers more planty, but held at 20 cents a pound. B.nefish and lake trout 18 cents, sea trout and butterfish 10 cents. Striped bass 25 cents and sea bass 15 cents. Swordfish up to 22 cents now. Hallbut at 25 cents, but it was 35 cents last week Eastern salmon out of market, and Oregon at 18 to 20 cents. Kels and fresh tongues and cheeks 10 to 12 cents. Soft-shelled crabs 75 cents a dozen and lobsters 18 cents alive or 20 cents boiled. Clams 50 cents a gallon. O sters in fair de mand now. Norfolk at 90 cents a gallon, selected \$1.10 and Providence River \$1.15 to \$1.20

It is announced that Mr. H-pry Hawes, son of Patchen Wilkes to Sensior McCarthay, who has a stock farm near Goshen, N successful sire of speed.

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### MARKETS.

### BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Week ending Sept. 13, 1899.

Amount of Stock at Market, Shotes and Fat Cattle. Sheep. Suckers Hogs Veals This week, 4035 6219 150 28,980 1858

Oows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, \$20@ 8c; extra, \$40@48; fancy milch cows, \$50@65; acrow and dry, \$12@25.

Fat Hogs.—Per pound, 414 \$50, live weight; 1005, wholesale...: retail, \$1.50@ \$.50; 100nkry dressed hogs, 5% \$65.

Watertown 2296 Brighton... 1739

Cattle, Sheep.	Cattle. Sheep		
Maine.	A McIntosh 80		
At Brighton.	J A Hathaway153		
P A Herry 14	J Gould 80		
Libby Bros 59 100	AINEDMAW		
Harris & Fel-	Co		
lows 35 200	NEDMAW		
M D Holt & Son25	Co 4050		
W W Hall & Son14	At Brighton.		
FL Howe 12	A C Foss 246		
REF ton 7			
M Il Stockman 13	Massachusetts.		
M D Stockman 13 H M Lowe 22	At Watertown		
r W Wormwell 19	J S Henry 21 24		
Thompson&	At Brighton		
Hanson 8 110	JS Henry 94 2		
Wardweil & Mc-	R Connors 17		
Tutted 18	Scattering 80		
Intice 18 A D Libby 12	H & Gilmore 20		
Trask &	Hale & Polley 15		
Stevens 17 102	Hale & Bailey 15 W O Cook 13		
Stevens It Ion	W O COOK 13		
w Wamashine	H E Eames 12 J P Day 25		
New Hampshire.	J P Day 25		
Co Co Marie Wash	W		
	Western		
On late train 50 75	At Brighton.		
At Waterlows.	Morris Beef		
Breck &	Co. 425		
Wood 44	Swift & Co. 578		
w F Wallace 101 80			
	Sturtevant &		
Vermont.	Haley 102		
At Watertown.	A: N & D A & Wool		
Carr 66	. Co.		
Williamson 10	NEDMAW		
Frad Savage 10	Co 225		

G A Sawyer, 18 450 J A Hathaated 105 600 Canada sides At Waterto #B

Carr & Williamson 10 Fred Savage 10

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ARCHHILL

Expert Traffic.

W A Sherman 299
Epstein & Co 100
At Watertown.

WAY

644

Shipments of the week were on seven English steamers, and the number of cattle, 3031 head and 6 horses. Late ispatches give a firm market on State cattle at 11@12% c as so d dressed weight, but the range was higher two weeks ago, Good supplies are being received, therefore the

on steamer Lycia for Bristol, 53 State and 47 Canada cattle by J. A. Hathaway; on steamer Chicago, for Loucon, 290 cattle by W. A. Shernan, 50 by Espetin & Co., and 50 horses; custeamer Barrowmore, for London, 300 Canada cattle by Gordon & Ironsides, on steamer Pavonia, for Giasgow, 157 Canada cattle by Gordon & Ironsides, 80 by A. McIntosh; on steamer Michigan, for Livespool, 288 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 208 by J. A. Hathaway

Horse Business.

The market has not perceptib y changed. Good oses in good demand, and the common grades uset at low rates. The better class are scarce.

Cheese. \$60 a 90. At Welch & Hall's sale stable 6 loads of Western of all descriptions; good horses sold wel; big horses at \$160 250; slow sale for common grades. E. Ham & Co.'s sale stable just reserved a carload of big horses, of 1200@1300 by, at \$160 a 250.

Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday, Sept 12, 1899. Tuesday, Sept 12, 1899.

The great difficulty was the lateness of the k trains, both by F. R. R. and L. R. R. The ket for beef cattle holds a firm position, and best cost 34c higher in the West than last k, and therefore the local butchers wanted by the New England cattle even lower than week to offset Western, but this they could do, and were only paying firm last week's es. Western s'eers, 5/4 263ac, k. w.; counterf cows, 246 234c. The trains had to a their beef cattle to Brighton.

Sheep Houses. Western flocks are not so fancy, and choice famis at thicago cost \$1.85 a6 25 per cwt., but the bulk coming selling these at \$4.50 a5 50 per cwt. and cost 3 ac to get them here; 110@115 pound wethers at \$4.25 per cwt. for fair quality. Canda lambs cost near 1/sc less than Western, with fair criticals.

Veni Caives.

Market shows a very firm position, with sales at object, as to quality. A good trade for yeal in the city, and the general tone healthy. W.F. Wallace so d calves at 6 1/2 e2/6 to r large Milch Cows.

A good variety landed, and some fancy found tale at \$50@58; common cows, \$20@38; extra cows, \$40@48. Fat Hogs.

Hold firm at 414 @5c, l. w , for Western; country lots, 574 @6c, d. w. Live Poultry. 12 tons at 10@101/e.

Droves of Veni Ca'ves.

ne-P. A. Berry, 35; Libby Bros, 100; & Fellows, 110; M. O. Holt & Son. 90; Hail & 10, 40; F. L. Howe, 23; S. E. 4; M. D. Sockman, 50; H. M. Lowe, 60; Wornwell, 15; Thompson & Hanson, 80; well & McIntire, 55; A. D. Libby, 3; Trask ont-Fred Savage 30; H. B. Combs, 15; Cheney 20; on late train, 400 suchusetts-J. S. Henry, 140; R. Connors att ering, 150; H. A. Gifmore, 23; W. O 16; C. D. Lewis, 4; H. F. Eames, 12, J. P.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. tock at yards: 1739 cat 1.765 sheep, 13,-bogs, 996 calves, 120 horses. From West, atte, 13,204 hogs, 120 horses; Waine, 275 de, 517 sheep, 63 hogs, 686 calves; New mushire, 2 hogs 4 calves; Massachusetts, catte, 2 sneep, 78 hogs, 306 calves; Can-246 sheep.

attie on sale, and the market rules firm

As Western cattle cost % c higher the
Supposition would be that New Englant
ould advance in like proportion, but as
Calfakins, 6 to 12 hs each...

Save the Skim Milk.

plased to ed disease lits stages, Jure is the leal frater-diseas ), re-Farmers ar : beginning to tesl z that protically a lofthe farth zing value of milk is the skim milk, and none of it to the cram. To keep the sk m milk at home name a Safe-ty Hand Separator. ng directly ces of the ation of the This saim mile is worth 22 sents a 100 pounds for feet. Better save it. This plan saves all the fertility th by buildnature in re so much y offer Ope it falls to on the farm. You can's afford to sel vur fertil-Catalog N . 20, tre). Toledo, O.



Shearlings each...... Lambskins each, country.. Country Pelts, each..... Dried Apples. Evaporated, fancy to extra fancy..... 

the gen-ral quality does not compare in goodness with the Western, butchers find it more difficult in the disposal of the beef, therefore the market only showed a firmness on last week's rates. Hale & Bailey sold 15 oxen, av. 1650 fbs, at 5143 Wardwell & McIntire sold 2 beef balls, at 2146 E. F. Howe sold 2 oxen, of 2800 fbs, at 294c. A D Libby had in 10 oxen, that took the blue ribbons at Maine State Fair. The lot weighed 17 600 fbs; sold at a fancy price. W. W. H. Il & Son sold 4 oxen, of 1500 fbs, at 4%c.

Late Arrivals and Sales.

Cattle. Sheep. Suckers Hogs Veals
ast week. 4035 6219 150 28,960 1858
ast week. 5885 5055 98 2.,142 1670

Values on Northern Cattle, etc.

Beef.—Per hundred pounds on total weight of ide. Lallow and meat, extra, \$6@6.75; first suching some of the poorest, bulls, and to 50,825; some of the poorest, bulls, to, \$3 00.83.75; some of the poorest, bulls, to, \$3 00.83.75.

Cows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, \$20@
8: extra, \$40@48; fancy mileh cows, \$50@65
8: row and dry, \$12.235.

Stoopes.—Per pound, live weight, 2½.230; three-year-lds, \$22.40.

Sheep.—Per pound, live weight, 2½.230; three-year-lds, \$22.40.

Fat Hogs.—Per pound, 4½.260, live weight; \$3.00.55.

Sales light. Small pigs, \$1.50@2.25; shotes, \$3.10.60.50.

Sales light. Small pigs, \$1.50@2.25; shotes, \$3.0@6.

Milch Cows

Sales were active on all desirable lots at ½c rise in price. Maine was well represented, and easy trading. Wardwell & McIntire sold escaives, of 125 bs, at a fraction over 6c W. A. Gi ason sold 20 caives, of 125 bs at 6c, W. W. Hall & Son, 40 caives, av. 120 bs, at 644c. Trask & Stevens sold 21 veals, of 140 bs at 6½c, of coarse quality. A. C. Foss sold a bunch of caives at 6c.

Boston Produce Market.

Wholesale Prices.
Poultry.
Fresh Killed.
Northern and Eastern—    12@14     Green Ducks
Live Poultry.
Fowls \$\P\$ ib
Hutter.

225 Butter Note.—Assorted sizes quoted below include 20, 30, 50 lb. tubs only. Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes... Northern N. Y., assorted size... Northern N. Y., large tubs... Western, asst. spruce tubs... Western, large ash tubs reamery, western firsts .. eastern.....

at, but the range was higher the reference in the policy of the range was higher the range wa Bozes

Extra northern creamery

Extra western creamery

Extra dairy Extra northern creamery...... on to good ..

24 3 24 1/ tet at low rates. The better class are scarce. Show's combination sale stable no improvemt in sales. A few export horses sent over a auction sales light. A good retail demand high forese at \$6.00.250; common horses, \$6.00, including second hand; express horses, \$6.00, including second hand; express horses, \$6.00, including second hand; express horses, \$6.00, including second horses on sale with fair posals of speed horses down to general busits horses, from \$10.00.450. At L. H. Brockly's sale stable quiet. Big horses made little money at \$15.00.250; common horses, little money at \$15.00.250; common horses, sold the sale stable \$6.00.00 at Welch & Hall's sale stable \$6.00.00 at Welch & Hall's sale stable \$6.00.00 at \$1.00.00 at \$

Potatoes.

	Native, P bbl— Rose and Hebrons, extra	40@43
	Sweet Potatoes.	
	Norfolk P bbl., extra	37 @1 50 50@1 62
	Green Vegetables,	
1		40260
	Beets native P bushei	40a
	String beans—	
	Shell beans Squash, marrow, P bbl Squash, Hubbard, P ton	75@1 00 75@1 00 75@1 00 50@60
	Spinach, native, \$\psi\$ bu	25@35 40@ 00@ 35@50
		_

Domestic Green Fruit. Apples-Gravenstein. 

Tallow. Honey. Hides and Pelts. Steers and cows all weights ......

Bulls.
Hides, south, light green salted.....
'dry flint....
's salted..... than it has been of late years. There is little de-Choice Canadian P bu ...... he shoulders where the collar presser. All the agreeable." Green peas, Western choice...... Green peas, Scotch.....

1 35@ 1 15@1 25 90@1 00

Hay and Straw.

Flour and Grain.

Corn.—Demand is quiet with market steady.
No 2 yellow, spot, 4214c.
Steamer yellow, new, 4214c.
Steamer and No. 3 coru, 4114c.
No. 3 yellow, new, 42c.

No. 3 yellow, new, 42c.
Clipped, fancy, spot. 3 @31½c.
No. 2 clipped, white, 29¼c.
No. 3 clipped, white, 29c.
Lower grades, spot. 28c.
Clipped, to ship, 31c.

State grades, 6-rowed, 58@63c. State, 2 rowed, 57@60c. Western grades, 55@63c.

The Wool Market.

he stems have been well dried, the seed can be

HEAT FOR HOTHOUSES,

bas been a great improvement on the pumpkin

THE ENGLISH BLACK CURRANT.

omparatively few seed .

which is ro; diff :uit for anybody.

Rye.—Quiet at 70c.

Flour.—The market quoted steady. Spring patents, \$3 90@4 75. Spring, clear and straight, \$3 00@3 50. Winter patents, \$3 75@4 35. Winter, clear and straight, \$2 25@4 00.

Hay, prime, large bales...

rejected, per ton.... clover mixed, \$\varphi\$ ton... clover, \$\varphi\$ ton.... swale, \$\varphi\$ ton....

No. 1, y ton.

weather co nes.

TIME TO CUT MILLET. borses we should cut it before the seed was fully Corn Meal.—The market is quiet at 80@82c # bag, and \$1 75@1 80 # bbl; granulated, \$2 15@2 40 # bbl; bolted, \$2 15@2 40.

Graham Flour.—Trade continues quiet, with the market quoted at \$2 50 a4 00 P tbl. WASTED MELON GROWTH. All the moon, equates and pumpking that base and beauty. This is modern Newshould be remorselessly plucked off and the further growth of the vine checked, so as to ir.

At the close of the R wolution the greater Oat Meal.—Quoted quiet, \$3 75@4 25 \$\text{P} bbl for ground and rolled, and \$4 15@4 65 for cut. Rye Flour.—The market is quoted at \$3 10@ 8 50 \$\text{pbl.} There is bardly anything in which siz : counts for more than in a melon, equash or pumpkin, though size is not always the test of quality. But no one has any use for either meion orpumpkin if it has not ripened. The well-hard ened winter squashes are not only better in quality, but they will keep better than those athered while immature.

MAKING MIXED PICKLES. Milifeed.—The market is steady for all kinds.
Middlings, sacked. \$16.00 @19.00.
Bran, spring, \$15.50 @15.75.
Bran, winter. \$16.00 @ 0.25.
Red Dog. \$18.25 @18.75.
Mixed feed, \$17.00 @18.00.
Cottonseed neal to ship, \$23. Much o the profit of all manufacturing enter prises depends or using triffes that were for-marly thrown away as too unimportant for con-Malt .- The market is steady with trade ruling State, 2 rowed, 57:260c.

Western grades, 55:263c.

Barley—Quiet demand, with prices nominal at 50:275c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 42:250c for No. 2 6-rowed besides making a market for his vinegar at pay-

ing rates. HATCHING OF ROOS

Growing Carrage Swed — W. N., Rush, N. Y.: All the cabbage seed wo the anything is grown by keeping the cabbage on its stem the sale of the sale of the cabbage on its stem the sale of th in three or note places, and claim that more stems and more seed will be produced. This is chick is to misted the sholl with water, which and more seed will be grown if the head is severed from the stem before planting. The growth of the best cabbage seed always requires the sactified of a head of cabbage. None but the heat close water on the egg may cause the death of the water of a head of cabbage. None but the heat close water on the egg may cause the death of the water of a head of cabbage. None but the heat close water on the egg may cause the death of the water of a head of cabbage. None but the heat close water on the egg may cause the death of the water of a head of cabbage. None but the heat close water on the egg may cause the death of the water of a head of cabbage. None but the heat close water of a head of cabbage seed always requires the sactification of a head of cabbage. None but the heat close water of a head of cabbage are not to do the place and it was of great importance that the place should retain the reputation it is also true that more stems and more seed will be grown if the head is severed from the size water of a life that the sholl with water, which is the place and it was of great importance that he place should retain the reputation it is alway to get it out without destroying the swept in from the sea was pure and health giving, and it was of giving, and of the best cabbage seed always requires toe sac-rifice of a head of cabbage. None but the best formed and fully hardened heads should be used broken to get the chier out. If it cannot make oreasing number of visitors. for seed. It is in this way that the quality of its way out by pexing after the shell has been the distribution of its way out by pexing after the shell has been the were no inns in the early days of seed is kept up to the best standard, and after sitened, it has too little vital ty to be worth Newport which could contain the floating been done a number of years the raising. tendency to form extra hard heads becomes per-OATS AFTER OATS.

manent. A new variety is thus introduced. A I farmers know that o its are an exhaus ive Many farmers plant the stumps of cabbage and crop, and also one that it is especial y hard to get grow their own seed, but they had better pur- a clover or grass seeding wit. Where wint r chase of some careful seed grower who grows grain is no. grown, and cars are the chief small the seed from the head, though this neces-grain raised, one failure to seed is apt to be fotarily costs more. The best way to keep lawed by others, until the land becomes to extend that neither cases on the seed, is to plow late in fall and the could not get a suitable land transh in a place where there has a light transh in a place where there has a light transh in a place where there has a light transh in a place where there has a light transh in a place where there has a light transh in a place where there has a light transh in a light transh i s good underdrain to carry off surplus water. The trench should have a good outstat its lower end, so that a sudden than after the ground is freeze shall not allow water to back up in it. In this trench the cabbages should be recurred with six or seven locates of soil. Talls will go prevent the cabbage from freezing, but will keep them frozen until spring has fully come. When planted out in spring a grass and clover a sudden, of ground should be recurred, and the eat-plow the should not sail to sail the pass of soil and the sail to be summer in Boston. Truly this to see that this crust is broken as often as would have been a hardsh p, if the then the set is forms. The more surface t liage we give the isned, leaving it rough, and then as soon up in it. In this treach the cabbages should be as it is fat to work, calidways were like those of more modern the size of this old.

Compare the present state of this old, form. Frequent cultival ion when the corn the leas likely this crust is to to the corn the leas likely this crust is to to the corn the leas likely this crust is broken as often as would have been a hardsh p, if the then the soil and plant forty five (48) feet, contain to see that this crust is broken as often as would have been a hardsh p, if the then the see that this crust is broken as often as the seet that this crust is broken as often as the seet that this crust is broken as often as the seet that this crust is broken as often as would have been a hardsh p, if the then the seet that this crust is broken as often as the seet that this crust is broken as often as the seet that this crust is broken as often as the seet that this crust is broken as often as the seet that this crust is broken as often as the seet that this crust is broken as often as the seet that this crust is broken as often as the seet that this crust is broken as often as the seet that this crust is broken as often as the seet that this crust is broken as often as the seet that this crust is broken as often as the seet that this cru a slight treech in a place where there is some from plowing the land in early spring, pass the summer in Boston. Truly this a good underdrain to carry off surplus thus tu ning up a lower strata of soil that come. When planted out in spring a rich piece oats falls to give a grass and clover steding, of ground should be secured, and the catplow the study le in the fall after the oats are off page should have a mixture of ashes and sow wheat or rye, seeding with grass seed and plo phate sirred into the soil about in the fall and with clover seed in the spring. exceed, anything its roots. In harvesting, two and to netimes This rarely falls to give a good grass calou, and watering place.

three cuttings must be made, as the stems start quevenly, and some of the first will be shelled clover with 1, even on poor, thin soil. Our Newport Letter.

threshed out very easily and can be cleaned this a cabbage srower should grow his own seed interesting reminiscences, no sooner had it tion. began to recover from theeffeets of the war, which almost swept it off the face of the earth, than many famili s from the West In-We tops that many of our farmer readers dies and the Southern States made it During several weeks past I have been will build botto uses this fall. They furnish a point to pass their summers here. When way down by the Sasquehauna River, both interesting opens of star experiment and torp of as well, when our of or work cannot be tole. The low pressure steam apparatus with hot water pipes furnishes a heat that is duligua, W. I, from Irelaid and Scotland fields of tob quiform and less liable to get out of order than and Germany. One visitor from Scotland at of Elmira. Antigna, W. I, from Irela id and Scotland fields of tobacco, especially in the vicinity roung and tinder, as indeed mo to: the ros are. When farmers learn to retail their vego-

There are now many varieties of squash that town,—a first and a second fiddle, are even more productive than pumpkies, besides two hautboys, and a bassoon being wanted;

Passing northward through Wayne

mand for this fruit now.

WORKING WOUNG BORSES.

A co't should be there again broken the winter ba'o:e he is two years oil, and should be driven operationally, both singly and with an other horse, to keep in practice what he has leaved as an in the completes to nearly the completes to hear an operation of wines and jellies, and to "set" the completes to nearly the completes to hear a somplete if not colors in greatly and the completes to nearly the completes to nearly the completes to the colors in great in the completes to the colors in the colors in great in the completes to the colors in the co to keep in practice what he has learned, as well as to formish the exercise required to keep his trade." The owners of the vessel assured sacquetts had evaporators established in muscles in good condition. If put to work it their Carolina and other friends that they its orchard regions the whole apple crop

Diable Grandson of Siphie's Tormentor for sale. Dia's mines in this chance if you want a greet buil. Dropped June 10 1859. Nextly solid color. Sire, Tormentor, a concern by Siphie's Tormentor, and a concern by Siphie's Tormentor, and a concern by Siphie's Tormentor, and a concern by Siphie's Torm

works two-pear-old colt will do without injury our own continent, far or near, who does wary steady pull at his work the entire seaout as much as it is worth in extra care not think his pleasure incomplete if he does son, and it means business" not to let the even to the young animal that it co se not lefure not take in this wonderfully beautiful sp t I one burn." After wheat is rown it is not advisable to ron their shourands, and the other many memoa plow through it, as is often done to make for rows in which to lead off surrios water. The deep forcew piles too much earth over the seed, and this causes it to winter kill, as the g rm taris too far below the surface and is broken time in searching out the many curious his- which calls for every available pair

off from its roots by the expans on of frezen soil toric sights with which Newport abounds.

of hands willing to work in all the country and around, with many imported from the cities. water will sink into the soil and go off through that. If the land is not underdrained, and is that. If the land is not underdrained, and is like y to have water studing on it, running a large of the land cannot comer than carreff a little of the surface water, leaving the soil fully saturated and likely to become of the world. There is nothing on the Control of the world. There is nothing on the Control of the world. There is nothing on the Control of the world of the extra honeye mied with frez in earth so soon as cold tinent of Europe, or elsewhere, which can crowd. present to the eye a more charming vista than is found at Newport.

prown. It will gan some in size after the stalk is severed from its roots. For cowe it should always be cut ear y, and as the milet hay has to the beauty and grace of its surroundings has been feared. Tours is no sign of a be cured when days are rapidly shorteding, it It has a eadily grown in its attractions for famine, and I have yet to see an acre of grassshould be su in each and kept there until nearly two centuries of hard-earned labor, land badly sunburned. ready to be drawn to the barn or stack. saying, a wonder of God's own sublimity. E.ton, Madison Co., N. Y., Sept. 4.

rease the growth of those that will be marketed, part of the travel between Newport and the Boston to New Haven. At that time there were but 54 post towns between Wiscasset, then in Massachusetts, and Sanbury in G orgia, a distance of more than 1500 miles. Even this was not behind the old country, for in 1784 there were but fifteen coaches a week between Scotland and England, and they were 'our days on the road.

E rerything was done in those early days sideration. The farmer, and especially the to make the stay of visitors in Newport plants, and in hot seasons they succeed in a green the stay of visitors in Newport plants, and in hot seasons they succeed in a green the stay of visitors in Newport plants, and in hot seasons they succeed in the stay of visitors and in hot seasons they succeed in the stay of visitors and in hot seasons they succeed in the stay of visitors and in hot seasons they succeed in the stay of visitors and in hot seasons they succeed in the stay of visitors and in hot seasons they succeed in the stay of visitors and in hot seasons they succeed in the stay of visitors in Newport in New Properties in Newport in New Properties in Newport in New Properties in Newport in New Properties in Newport in New Properties in Newport in New Properties in Newport economy. There are at this time o year atout opened the theare, French dancing and every farm many odds and ends that if music masters offered their services for saved in some way would be marcetable the improvement of the young, and the improvement of the young, and there were instructors in other branches pertap", the best way to dispose of onlous, caulting in the manufacture of inwer and other vegetables that are too small painting on glass, embroidery and other to market in other ways. The farmer has an pleasant occupations. But few facilities upon corn. There is no question but it is of advantage in seiling these mixed pickles if he were offered for riding, except in a prince to the base supply of good older vinegar, so that he can has a supply of good older vinegar, so that he can sell them already prepared for the table. In England; in 1864, however, it was advertible way, he can get good prices for his pickler, that he had by one of the residents that he had just set to running a very handsome Coachee for the purpose of accommodating ladies and When fowls are in full vider in spring, their eggs hatch earlier than the 21 days that are Another, who was known as "an amiable commonly reckeded for heavy eggs. We have and experienced driver," was to take charge town the eggs to be hatched a day earlier of the vehicle. Soon another Coaches was than the three weeks usin ly allowed. Later in added, and these sufficed for the wants of

population. There was Townsend's Coffee House, to be sure, which was deservedly papular, but it could not be called a family inn, and visitors either took a house or were boarded for the season. John Ratledge of South Carolina in 1801 wrote from his plan-

dwellings and gardens; its roads and driver, be araiful beyond anything else about us, and who will say it does not (qual, if not exceed, anything we know of in any (ther cation to C. M. Burt, G. P. A. Fitchburg Rail-middlesex, ss. PROBATE COURT.

And so the old reminiscence of this road, in early days were patrons of this seaside conduction, Rochambeau, and his 2.14%. For at least a century and a half, New | flipers, Pinckney, Rut edge and other Southing mill. Most reputable seedsmen plant cab.

port, R. L., has been known unto fame as a captured to the lots. But watering place; it was a popular resort long. ere is much cheap seed sold in country stores before the American Revolution, and, so well field of commerce. Long may this pleasant that is of doubtful offin, and rather than take are told by George Champ'in Mason in his soot retain its present well-earned reputa-

Central New York Notes.

Bishop Berkeley landed here, as early as where some good folks stay near the Pent-1729, he was greeted by families from sylvania line, and where I found some fine

any other. It costs very little more than other that time was Elward Scott, the uncle of Passing through and well over the centra means of supplying heat and is far more satir. Sir Walter Soots, the great writer of fiction, counties around the long lakes, which is far who was known not only as the author of from being a fist country, I found a section the "Waverly Novels," but by his wellof the State, and I suppose of our whole
one of the vegetables that is too little grown deserved title of "The Wizard of the North." On of the regression terms after the surface, and has a flavor so nething between pendence there was an active trade between the West Indies, Charleston and the influence of the lakes seem to favor the Newport. Charleston then looked to product on of fruits and grain, and are. When tarmers shear to retain their vegetables, bringing them to market with fresh and Atheir best, they can make all the profits of the port now looks to New York and Boston plaint of a short crop. Peaches, of which sity vegetable dealer and give consumers better in April, 1771 the Charleston Society of it was said last spring that every "blow regetables than they are in the habit of purSt. Cecelia advertised in Newport for bud" was dead, were loading the trees by musicians to play, in connection with their the lake s.des, often with a full crop. Apown company, at a concert to be given in ricots have in recent years been introduced

seing better for ple and even for stock. There and encouragement was hild out that an County, the first of the great apple-producbas been a great improvement on the pumpling tracking regards quality. Whichever is grown it page the best. Those with large open spaces in the middle and filled with seed should cared to fill the positions. Many travelers though but very few of them were in full o longer be planted. However large they grow, then took passage from Charleston to Pail-ney produce less weight per vine than 10 as of adelphia and thence to Newport. Almost port, the Baldwin variety was especially se smaller pumpkins that have thick fiesh and at the same time that the above mentioned short, and red winter varieties, as a whole, notice appeared, the packet Peace and Penty arrived from Pail delphia in six full crop. I found that, the general out-A good many posselection and a series of the Hogists black currant when esten raw. But many more like it when cooked with planty of cugar. It makes an extramely rich pressure. It merely carned the p-cultar flavor is nearly as Of course all this intercourse was in-evaporators are generally in vogue, is done decided as when the fruit is eaten raw. The terrupted by the war, but as soon as peace on a large scale, and it includes "wind-carrant worm does not attack the leaves of black was declared (1783) the tide again turned falls" and all this season. These inferior currants. Before the use of hellebore to desiroy northward in the spring and to the South sorts are evacorated without paring or corthan it has been of late years. There is little de-

should be only of the lightest character, and might "depend upon having every attention could be more fully saved, and the rectable; has especial care should be taken at first not to gall calculated to make the passage easy and temptation to overproduce cider be obviated. Toe expense to start an evapora-As times improved, the number of fam- tor with the sulphur bleaching attachment

of our northern coast. The Ciff walk dai y Passing castward through Onondaga

be hop crop, like that of hay and grain, has been somewhat reduced by drought, and There is a popular belief that millet seed is very good for borses, and the desire to get i well developed causes this grain to be generally cut too early to make the best fodder. Even for advantages which Newport has attained in Onterio at a whole, the season's groups, with advantages which Newport has attained in Onterio as a whole, the season's crops, with

H. M. PORTER.

The Enemier of Corp.

Corn has fewer enemies than most o neighboring cities was by water. In 1784 our grains, but they are numerous and there were but eight stages running from powerful enough in some seasons to ruin the crop in many States, and to injure the corn more or less in all localities. One good reason for adopting a succession of ercps, and not raising corn continuously on the same land, is that it tends to break up and disperse the natural enemies of corn. Where corn is raised on the same land for several auccessive years the cutworms multiply so in numbers that in time they threaten the existence of the raining many crops. But in a 1cpting sucession of crops for corn. I am inclined to think that clover is also bad for breeding the cutworms. Clover sod is one of the best crops for corn, and many farmers depend upon it for rotation as regularly as they do tised by one of the residents that he had of harboring and multiplying the cutworms it may not be the ideal crop. If the corn field is full of outworms, and they have been particularly aggravating in their depredation, I should avoid planting corn

> be separate from corn and not follow it in direct order. In this way we have a chance to break up the cutworms and iles, and clear the corn of the pests. N xt to the cutworms and lies, the greatest danger to corn comes from the weeds and formation of a hard orn t after the corn is up so that the cultivator cannot run
>
> brough it. This crust on most corn land
> becomes almost impervious to water, and
> after a rainstorm the soil is not wet more than an inch or two below the surface. Most of it has run off or settled in the hollows. A light shower which ought to refresh corn is thus rendered ineffective. Shallow and frequent

the next season even though it is clover's

turn. I should either break the sod for

wheat, then oats, then clover and then corn.

between the wheat and oats, so that it will

O:dir a tly I would make the clover come

ancient town goes on to speak of those who Miles, by Simmons, who took a trotting rec-

**75**% MAD of all

Diseased Poultry start with fisas and lice worrying them. P. D.Q.

POWDER Kills Fleas and Lice Instantly without harm to the dog or fowl. 1 lb box 25c, or 5 lbs. bag. St 00 Kept by druggists, seed stores, and all sporting goods houses, or sent by us on receipt of price. WOBDESTER COMPOUND CO.,

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Fruit Evaporator

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Holds them firmly, draws them forward when lying down, pashes back wher standing, gives freedom of head, keeps them clean E. C. NEWTON CO.

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PAGE



### Winter Crops

perish when they lack nourishment. Liberal fertilization insures the vigor necessary to resist winter killing.

Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen in well-balanced proportions, are what they need, Send for our books telling all abou

composition of fertilizers best adapted for all crops. They cost you nothing. GERMAN KALI WORKS. 73 Nassau Street, New York.

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Its perfect reliability

### ERUPTIONS

from which horses suffer has been attested to by those that have used it with the greatest satisfartion. Thorough clean bess and moothness of the skin, healthful, glovy app-ance of the bair, clean scalp, follow bathing and shampooling. Easily april d with a sponge. Valuable for privat stables.

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### FOR SALE BY JACOBGRAVES&CO

11 Portland St., Boston, Mass.

DOGS, FANCY FOWLS. PIGEONS. CANARY BIRDS. RABBITS, and GUINEA PIGS.

MEDICINES for DOGS and RIRDS. A MANGE CURE WHICH BEATS THE WORLE Also Seeds of All Kinds.

public auttien on the premises on TUESDAY.
Oct. 10, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for a present of the conditions of said mortgage, and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, all and singular the premises conveyed by said morigare deed, and therein described substantially as follows:

dered ineffective. Shallow and frequent tillage is therefore more essential to the corn than thorough cultivation. The top soil needs stirring as often as this top crust begins to form. The sorn is in the worst sort of condition to stand dry weather.

A certain parcel of innd, with all the improvements thereon, situated in that part of Boston called Brighton, being lot numbered sixty-one (61) on a plan of land made by Frank A. Foster, dated Jan. 1st, 1897, recorded with Suffisk Deeds, Book 2425, Page 597, Said lot is bounded and described substantially avfollows: worst sort of condition to stand dry weather as follows: Northerly by E-ba street, so called on said plan, seventy-nine (79) feet, easterly by Antwerp etreet, so called on said plan, forty-five (48) feet crust. The best thing that can be done is southerly by let numbered sixty (60) on said plan, seventy-nine (79) feet, westerly by lot numbered fity-

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of JOANNA WILSON, late of Dunstable, in said

OUANNA WILSON, late of Dunstable, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been reasonted to said Court for probate by Lettis Wilson, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on har official bond

therein named, without giving a surety on har official bond. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-sixth day of 8-ptember, A. D. 1899, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should tot be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published is Boston, the lat publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days, at least, before said Court.

Court.
Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire,
First Judge of said Court, this twenty-ninth day
of August, in the year one thousand eight
hundred and nicety-nine.
W. E. ROGERS, Assistant Register.

### Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin, crediters and all other persons interested in the estate of CHARLOTTE ALCOCK, late of Somerville, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHERKAS, a petition has been presented to waid Court to grant a letter o administration on the estate of said deceased to G. Roland McMaster of Somerville, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the third day of October, A. D. 1899, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

granted.

And the potitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachuserre Ploudeman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court Witness, CHARLAS J. McINTIRE, Equire First Judge of said Court, this sixth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine

S. H. FOLSOM, Register

### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT. To the devisees, legatees, and all other persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM BON-NER late of Somerville, in said County, de-ceased testate.

### Mother's Influence.

children "rise up to call her blessed." The ent to the eye.—The New Voice. tired mother may sometimes feel that her life is a narrow one, and that in the great world outside there is a broader field for her talents and ability, but nowhere is she so likely to secure lassing results as in the mean the taking of beer, wine or stronger home, and there, as nowhere else, co her works remain after she has passed beyond

mother who was his inspiration, and whose better without a coholic drinks in hot gentle influence-who can doubt?-aur- weather. But "intemperance" does not rounds him till. Many, are the lives which consist alone in indulgence in intextesting were early bereft of mother love, and to all beverages; many a man has died of "intemsuch, even though the dear mother may not perance" in eating and drinking who never be remembered in face or form, the spiritual allowed so much as a glass of cider to pass presener, so often felt, is as a benediction. Elderly women, with grandchildren of their own, speck tenderly of "mother," as they weather is ice water; for being without cost recall the days of their own childhood and

The crown of womanhood is motherhood. No gift, mental or : piritual, no grace, no taken at a time. accomplishment, is too precious to be lavished in the home, and no monument is so itself a blessing, and only as an abused gift enduring as the love of children wisely trained and developed into noble men and loe water taken sipwise is refreshing and

Motherhood is not, however, necessarily life outside the home. Within its sacred portals lies oftenest the mother's lifework. yet by occasional contact with other and thirsty. cultivated minds, and interest in other lines of thought and work, she is better fitted to impart to her dear ones the stimuhus they need; and when the little ones, to fill their places in the world, then, more than ever, is mother the chosen, cherished counsellor and companion, when able to ling and drinking. estimate persons and things at their true value because of a wide knowledge and ex-

In all the varied responsibilities of human parent. To be given the guidance of a young like a horse. life, to watch its unfolding and development, and lead it by love and wisdom to worthy fulfilment, is a privilege so great that Only by betrayal of her precious privilege be supplied to reclace the loss. can it be made so. Rather let her thank God for whatever gifts and graces and acquirements are hers, that she may p'ase because we cannot drink quarts of lemonade them all on the alter of motherhood, and in the years to come they shall be age without causing the stomach to rebel, multiplied and enhanced in the children of but when taken in moderation, soda water, her love and care.

ELIZABETH ROBBINS BEBRY.

### The Workbox. [WRITTEN FOR THE BOSTON BUDGET.]

A KNITTED SILK LACE. With Heminway's knitting silk (or

rarrow, 1 plain, narrow, over, 5 plain) away-still wondering-and say twice, 2 plain.

2d row-Slip 1, 1 plain, purl 1, narrow, 33 something some day."

ever, 1 plan, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slip satch every evening gown, but a girl who satch over) twice, 1 plain, narrow, over 3 had few pairs and who had to be very times, slip 1, narrow, pass slip over, 1 plain, careful of them, too, to make them last the ever, narrow, 2 plain, narrow, over twice, 2 sesson out.

row, 3 plain, narrow, over, 3 plain) twice, out of the rest of the kid." She carefully ever, narrow, 3 plain, narrow, over, 4 plain, ripped the seams of the upper parts, cleaned

36 plain. 7th row-One plain, narrow, (over, nar-

narrow, over twice, 2 plain.

9th row-One plain, parrow, over, (slip 1, row, over 3, slip 1, narrow, pass slip over, 1 sewed neatly together on the edges, which plain, over) twice, slip 1, rarrow, pass slip are finished with small steel beads. over, over, 6 plain, narrow, over twice, 2

31 plain.

11th row-Two plain, over, 3 plain, (over, narrow, 3 plain, narrow, over, 3 plain) twice, over, narrow, 4 plain, narrow, over twice, 2 plain. 12th row-Slip 1, 1 plain, purl 1, narrow,

32 plain. Repeat from first row.

EVA M. NILES.

### Care of Refrigerator.

Even the best housekeeper will sometimes need to be reminded that care of the refrigerator is a most important item of healthy living. No other thing in the house and eases and spool cases. Some she has should receive as much attention and regard for its perfect wholesomeness. Leave your refrigerator entirely in the bands of your servants and you need not be surprised if sickness soon attacks the family. Personal supervision of this branch of housekeeping is the only safeguard against

One thing coeks should be particularly eautioned against is the putting away of warm food in the ice chest. When this is ione the article will absorb the odors and flavors of other foods. Milk and butter should always be kept in compartments set aside for them. If the refrigerator, heweut glass, and the water in which it is
the oyster. Many people de not care for
ever, dees not provide for this do not fail to
eleaned should not be too warm for the
grape fruit as a daily item, and mushrooms keep both articles well covered. Milk will hands. readily absorb the flavors of the other foods,

ning once a week. Roll it in the yard, wash out every erack and erevies with warm sometimes used instead of shot. A table— As a matter of source, there are cool days seapsuds, serub each rack with soda and spoonful of muriatic acid to a pint of water, and then let a sup bath finish the will remove chaticate acid to a pint of water. water, and then let a sun bath finish the will remove obstinate stains.

### Restoring Gloss to Woolen Goods.

The fine glossy finish that comes on certain grades of new woolen goods must some-We hear much of the wide-reaching in- times be restored to make an article look fluence of women in these days, when all well. Thus if a stain is made on the goods fields of usefulness are open to them, and it the gloss is removed when the stain is is true they are as never before a manifest washed out. This leaves a dull spot on the power for good, in capacities undreamed of goods, spoiling the general effect of the a generation or two since. Yet even now it whole piece. To restore the original glossy s as the mothers of humanity that woman finish the cloth should be laid on the table is most potent in power and longest remem- or other smooth surface and carefully brushed with weak gum water. Dip a clean A few women have secured undying fame too thorush in the water and lay the gum in art and letters, yet these, too, have often water on carefully and evenly. Then place been hat py m thers,—the two are by no a sheet of clean white paper over it, and means incompat ble. Others have passed either press it with a lukewarm iron or put into history as the mothers—and often the a weight on the paper and leave it there inspirers—of great men. The average untildry. When the cloth is dry the dull woman, however, is remembered longest by those to whom it has been her privilege to ation has been performed successfully there minister, and thrice blessed is she whose will be no break in the glossy finish appar-

### Drinking in Hot Weather.

By " drinking" in hot wrather we do not tent to speak on this subject, even though Who at heart has not been thrilled as some gray-haired erator paid tribute to the his lips.

The most dangerous of all drinks in hot and without taste, it is often taken in enormons quantities, whereas if it cost money, seldom more than a single glass would be

Like many other things, fee water is in becomes a curse. When one is overheated, cooling, but when swallowed in great draughts it is a deadly thing. Every suman insurmountable obstacle to a broader mer we read in the papers of men dying suddenly from this very cause,-and then forget the warning as soon as we are hot

If the temptation to take a " long drink ' cannot be resisted, the water must not be cold; even cool spring water is dangerous so indulged in. The proper way is to rinse grown to manhood and womanhood, go out the mouth and gargle the throat first with cold water, then take a couple of swallows, -not gulps,-and so on, alternately garg-

The first time this plan is tried, one will be astonished to find how little cold water is needed to queuch thirst and refresh the heated body. One glas ful used in this way life there is no trust so sacred as that of a will do more good than three or four taken

It must not be understood, however, from one may well rause in awe and wonder at contrary, large quantities should be taken, its contemplation. Let no woman who two quarts or more a day, but it should be has received this marvellous pledge taken a little at a time, and not too cold. divine love and confidence think The body is constantly throwing off water her life an empty one or barren of results. in the form of perspiration, and water must

We have spoken only of water, because or any other sweetened and flavored beverginger ale and the like are harmless. -Youth's Companien

### How to Use Old Gloves.

What a problem it is to know what to do with our old glovas. Some girls have boxes and packages of them stored away. They get them out only now and again, erochet silk) and two steel needles, No. 18, look at them, think over all the good times east on 36 stitches and knit across plain they had when wearing them at dances, dinners, etc.; wonder if the gloves could 1st row-Two plain, over, 5 plain, (over, possibly be eleaned again, then fold them twice, over, rarrow, 3 plain, narrow, over are of no use to any one, and yet I hate to throw them away; they may come in for

One girl has found use for them at last, 3d row—Two plain, over, (1 plain, narrow, over 3 times, slip 1, narrow, pass slip stitch with december and december 1 long gloves to

When her eyes fell upon a hopeless lock-4th row-Slip 1, 1 plain, purl 1, narrow, 34 lng heap of dirty gloves-white and pale colors—an inspiration came to her. 5th rew-One plain, narrow, (over, nar. shall cut off the hands and make something them thoroughly with naphtha, gasoline 6th row-Slip 1, 1 plain, purl 1, narrow, and magnesia, according to how they were soiled, and then she set to work.

Out of the long parts of a pair of pale row, 1 plain, narrow, over, 5 plain) 3 times, plnk gants de suede she made a beautiful pleture frame, simply by pasting the kid 8th row—Slip 1, 1 plain, purl 1, narrow, 32 over a cardboard form (the paste only being put on the back). A card case of pearl gray kid is another of the pretty things she has narrow, pass slip over, ever, 1 plain, par. made. It is entirely covered with the kid,

On the outside is a monogram, embroi. dered in steel beads, of course, before the case was covered. Still another exceeding lassware when it is warm, with a perfectly included the case was covered. ingly pretty thing is a book cover or a pho tograph case.

she cut them into strips of equal size, and handled much.-Tribune. when joined she sewed on narrow gold braid. The whole was bound with the Hot Weather and Chilled Soup. same, and the book tied in with a band of

There seems to be no end to the list of attractive things she devises. There are button bags lined with silk and featherstitched on the seams; tobacco pouches and opera-glass bags, done in the same way; painted or embroidered; others she has simply finished off with a bit of ribbon. And the hands of the gloves out of which all these pretty things were made were thrown away? Not at all. She out off the tops of the fingers and gave them to the housemaid to wear when she cleaned her fireplaces or her brasses and silver, and she kept some of them to wear herself when

A weeden tub should be used for washing



1-Dudely-Say, there! don't you see that lady? Turn your hose this way



2-All right, sah!



3\_ ....



4- 111111



5-Pears like you can't please sum folks no matter how hard you try.

towels and a brush are necessary. The washing and rinsing waters should not vary much in temperature. A soft towel should be placed under the dishes when draining. clean towel. Glass which is ornamented with gold should be washed in suds made of This she made of two or three pairs of Cartile soap, and should be wiped dry as periments possessed by most good cooks pale yellow gants de suede. The pieces soon as it is washed. Finely cut glass will push her ventures further than feed

> midsummer dinner is often more honored in the breach than in the observance.

Dictarians may lay down all the precepts they choose with regard to the value of a warm fluid in preparing the stomach for the task of digestion. Their theories carry little weight when the thermometer is in the nineties, and the consumption of the afore said warm fluid will raise the individual temperature a few more degrees. There are some obstinate disciples of the rule of centraries who claim that they are

cooled by hot drinks,-eventually. The period is too distant to appeal with any force to the average man or woman. What will produce immediate coolness is more in demand than a possible result at an even comparatively remote period. Yet one must have some vestibule to the

finner. Clams are not always attainable and the " menths without the R " rule ou are too high priced for constant use. Often, A sudden change of temperature is bad in sheer desperation, there is a return to and the butter if left exposed soon becomes bainted.

Every day give the ice chest a thorough washing and drying. When the ice is wrapped in a cleth to keep it from melting do not let the same piece of woolen do duty week in and week out without a change. If possible give your refrigerator a good sunning once a week. Roll it in the yard, wash and shaking them well together. Beans are indeed as a first center. Besides its convent of soup as a fi

keeper knows that cream vegetable soups sugar. After freezing add in the usual manner the beaten white of an egg; sliced bananas may For eleansing the outside, cloths and are pretty sure to be popular. What

does not always know, or perhaps only falls to appreciate, is that there are certain soups which are as good cold as hot; not cream soups, however, but others of less body. Every one is familiar with cold consomme, and it seldom fails to be received with favor. The home caterer who has the love for ex-

were too narrow to go the entire width, so should be kept in a closed cabinet and not bouilion, and will probably meet with success. Clear chicken soup served very cold will be found delicious. So will clear soup made of yeal, although, as this The social law that ordains hot soup at a usually jeilles at a low temperature, midsummer dinner is often more honored it may have to be thinned with a little consomme. Highly seasoned clear bon twice around the stock, put its ends through muiton soup may also be used, if, after it is cold, it is strained through a thick cloth that will catch every particle of the fat that would adhere unpleasantly to the tongue or lips. All these may be varied by the addition of cooked green peas, asparagus tips, tender string beans or boiled cauliflower cut into clusters. Very cold clam broth, each eupful heaped by a little whipped cream, is also excellent.

Housewives of extremely enterprising capary-colored India silk, with deep turned

tendencies may introduce into their fami- down collar of finely plaited lawn, is charming. ies fruit soups, served cold, such as are popular among our German cousins, and even in some parts of our own country .-Harper's.

### Domestic Hints. TOMATO GRUTNBY.

Chop four pounds of firm, ripe tomatoes, and put in a percelair-lined kettle, with one pound of liced apples, half a dozen small white onlons nely minced, and a plat and a half of best elder

Take one and one-half pints of clear juice, add

which a cupful of grated cheese has been added. Fo'd and serve. In London cusumbers are usually served with cheese, while the old dessert so often quoted by Spakepere, "pippins of theese," is still beloved and spill in evidence. BAKED BREAD OMBLET.

One pint of bread crumbs, a tablesproaful of plach of sall, a tablespoolful of melted butter; magnet then swings its load to the required positour into a deep, buttered pie plate, bake to a
tion, when, the current being turned off, the mag

PRACH CREAM.

Scald one pint of milk in a double boller. Beat together three eggs, onc-haif a cu, ful of sugar, onc-hird of a teaspoonful of salt and one tableand cook for fitteen minutes. Set aside, covered, un'il cold Add one teaspoonful of vanilia and three drops of almond extract. Stir into it one uart of freshly out peaches and serve. TURKISH BICS.

Peel and stew sufficient to natoes 'o measure, tables; o mfuls of butter. Boil for five minutes of the saucepan with a fork that the rice may not serve as a vegetable.

### Hints to Housekespers.

Do not sleep on a pillow; it is conducive to more evils than one. It is a fallacy to believe that the large, downy pillow is resitu. Besides, pillows increase wrinkies, push the ears out of And has no haven till be land at death. place and have a tendency to make one hollow

Every hostess knows how long it takes the waitress to serve all the guests at a dinner with regetables. English fashion has solved the d'ffioulty by making a dish in separate compartments, each compartment holding one vegetable When it is presented, each guest selects what he wants, and the waitress makes the round of the table but once.

Bicarbonate of soda is a safe and effectual and apply to the raw surface, keeping in piece by thin cotton or linen bands. Renew from time to time, until the skin is healed. The white of egg, also, is good for slight burns. Never us n batting, as their tendency is to tick to the raw surface.

Burns with alkalies like soap lye should be bathed with diluted vinegar, then sweet oil. Burns with acids should be deluged with water, hen treated like other burns. For sunburn, or blisters caused by mustard, an exection to blear bo sate of soda mixed

with equal bulk of vaseline. A delicious maple sugar cake that an old For so the whole round earth is every way bousek eper makes takes one cup of sugar, one-balf cup of butter, one-balf cups of milk, three eggs, the whites of two removed. Add lastly one and a baif cup of flour, in which one heaping teaspoonful o' baking powder has been stired. It will make two long caker. For the filling, take ough maple sugar to make a cupful when it has been melted on the stove, with as little water as possible, and the whites of the two eggs eaten stiff, with two tables; o 'nfuls of powdered sugar. Pour the maple sugar on the eggs ho' and beat all together until cool er ough to spread ad on one cake for filling, place the other on

A simple way of preparing East Indian curry is to try out a large slice of fat salt pork, and add to the fat a pint of boiling water. Sitr in smoothly two tablesprounds of flour, one teaspoonful of curry powder and a little sait. Let it boil up once, and add the meat already cooked and cut into small pleces,—shicken or pork are best. Cover and let stand on the back of the range to simmer a short time. Have rice nicely cooked, white and dry, arrange on the dish, pour the curry in the centre and serve very ho'.

it, and frost with the remainder of the manie

### The Fashion.

.". A charming chain for the neck to hold tringets or lorgnettes is a gold serpent with head and tall caught together forming the hoop. The slide is a twisted serpent set c'osely with brill lauts, and is unusual and very smart

.". The whits or cream maline neckties that have been fastened in a bow at the throat are now brought twice around the high, straight strek, fastened half way between throat and belt with a pretty pip, and tied in a bow there

.". Plain opaque white linen collars are still added to most of the shirt waists of fancy cotton, but very often these are changed for the softer and less severe collars of India linen, cambric or bishop's laws, with hemstitched or last-adged points at the side.

.". An effective white pique fown for a young girl was made with a perfectly plain skirt, finished with a deep bem and a decollette sleeveless baby waist, also without trimming, but very well fitted around the neek. With this gown was worn a guimpe of tucked lawn and narrow Valenciennes insertion. Belt of pique. This frock would sl'o be pret'y in colored liner. The eleeves o' the guimpe should be without any fulness at the top.

.". The small neck and belt buckles have been waimly welcomed by stout women. They usc-sly match, but there is no hard and fast rule that they should do so. The wide belts of soft ribbon, pinned in the back to prevent possibili-ties of parting in waist and skirr, and drawn though the small buckle in front, thus pre cially desirable. For the neck, small buckles, clasping a ribbon which goes exactly twice around the stock, are of gilt, enamel, j-wels or

. A rather new idea is a dog collar of pearls fastened together at intervals with rhinestone slides; added to this are two strings of larger cearls that wind around the neck and tie hang-. One can never have too many ouff buttons

or sleeve links, and row a variety is almost s necessity when the colors of the shirt waist worn demand the same coloring in the stude and links. . Another pretty fancy is to bring a satin rita small tuckle of rhinestones or paste jewels, which is pushed close to the throat, leaving the ends of the ribbon to hang in two long sea; filke .\*. Negligees in dark co'ors are not liked

because they seem to be heavy. And if there is something in the idea that color vibrations affect us profoundly, the instinctive objection to dark sliks indoors, even those of light weight, is exe\*. A serviceable baby hamper is the paim leaf, trimmed with dotted Swiss and wide Valer-ciannes lace, fastened intile the cover as well as the tray, between the lace beading run through with ribbop. The outside of the hamper is martaned with two big satin bows. . Bibbon will be used in a great variety o

.". Insertions of lace and embroidery, detached figures and band effects will be popular.

.\*. A few of the women in Paris have adopted the Marie Antoinette scarf and walking stier. It is a picturesque and pleasing fad, and would prove serviceable in many instances.

.". The swagger coat for fall will be light, al most cream-colored cloth, cut like an immense box cost, the skirt reaching to the knees. .\*. A preity white linen dress of the late summer, made with a round waist, is worn with a green leather belt, which fastens with an odd

buckle of Norwegian silver. The rather wide slik neck scarf of the same soft shade of green has the long ends brought from the throat and tucked in the belt, and the white sailor hat is banded with green faille ribbon. White belts of any description look well only on slender women. Softly folded ribbon belts of generous width, held

be suggested as a garnish. Lemon punch is made | by expensive clasps and buckles, are still in high in exactly the same way, except that it requires a full pound of sugar.

CHEESE OMELET. Two ribbons in varying shades of one color are Meit two tablespoonfuls of butter in a frying arranged on many of the French gowns for after-pan and add the regular omelet mixture, to noon wear. This effect is more novel than that of combining two or three contrasting or lors.

### SCIENTIFIG.

-- In some steel manufacto les electro-mag nets have been substituted in place of hooks for lifting plates and bars. The magnet being put mircid celery, one small mineed onion; beat into contact with the centre of a bar or plate, the two eggs I got, mix with half a pint of milk, a current is turned on and instantly the magnetic grate of nutmer, a dash of pepper, a generous grip becomes effective. The crane carrying the net immediately releases its hold.

-- Cherraput ji,in Assam, northerst of Calcutta, nas the reputation of being the wettest place in the earth, the average annual rainfall being 493 15 inches, while it has the record in one spoonful of flour. Add gradually to this the scaled milk, return to the double boiler and cook. Stir until thick and smooth and then cover the middle of June, five months and a half, while 78.79 inches, over six feet of water, fell in a single week.

-The following list stows the duration of the longest day in various places all over the world: New York has, so to say, the shortest longest day, which is about fifteen hours long; while in when rubbed through a strainer, three cupfuls. Moatreal it is sixteen. London and Bremen Wash one cupful of rice through several waters each bask in a sixteen and a half four's length until it is very clear. Into a saucepan put the of day, closely followed by Hamburg and Danteach bask in a sixteen and a half tour's length rice, tomato, one seart teaspoonful of sait, on:
- zig with thirty minutes more. The longest day
third of a teaspoonful of paprike, one teaspoonin Stock' o'm lasts eighteen and one-half hours; tal of finely chapped cold boiled ham and two but both St. Petersburg and Tobolek, Siberia, go one better with a day of exacily nineteen hoursthen draw the pan back so that the contents will and their shortest five hours. June 21 brings to barely simmer for three-quarters of an tour. By Tornes, Finland, a summer day nearly twenty-this time the rice should be perfectly tender but two hours long—and Christmas Day two and a not broken. Lift obtainably from the bottom had hours only. The foregoing lengthy days, of the saucepan with a fork that the rice may not however, are easily left behind by Wardburg, stick. Turn out carefully into a heated dish and Norway, which boasts of a day lasting without break from May 21 to June 22; but even this is surps seed by Splizbargen, where the longest day is something like three and onc-ha f months.

### BRILLIANTS-

And has no bayen till he land at death Then when he thinks his hands fast grasp the

Comes a rude billo w betwixt him and safety, And tests him back into the deep again. Man spures the worm, but pauses ere he wake

The slumbering venom of the folded snake; The first may turn, but rot avenge the blow; The last expires, but leaves no living foe. Many a shaft, at random sent Finds mark the archer little meant! And many a word, at random spoken,

More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of. Wherefore, let thy

May sce he or wound a heart that's broken

Rise like a fountain for me night and day. For what are men better than sheep or goats If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer, friend?

Bound by gold chains about the feet of God. Not as I will! The darkness feels More safe than light when this thought steals, Like whispered voice, to calm and bless

All unrest and all loneliness.

Ob, illy, who dost wake, Holding thy white cup high, Who—who would dare partake Less bright than butterfly-Who drink in dew to the

-Annie G. Murray.

Make Thou my spirit pure As are these frosty skies Or this first snowdrop of the year

As these white robes are solled and dark To yonder shining ground, As this pale taper's earthly spark To wonder argent round. So shows my soul be fore the Lamb,

My spirit before Thee, So in my carthly state I am Break up the heavens, O Lord! and far Through all you starlight keen Draw me. Thy bride .- a glittering star.

In raiment white and clean.

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Man for the Man with Man to go All else co

POETRY,

#(Criginal.) WHITTIER'S SONGS. Mighty singer of our valley, One smid a deathless line,

Thou hast made each varied beauty, Evermore a pilgrim shrine. As we read the lines of " Snowbound." Smiles and tears in kinship meet, Cributes to the simple beauty Of its verses, pure and sweet.

Still the sir ple " Barbara Freitchie," Thrills each deeply loyal beart, Telling mid the stirring drama, How she played a noble part. And the gentle true " Maud Muller," all her fame will last for aye,

Love and trust are ever fadeless, Though the swift years pass away. J. B. M. WRIGHT.

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OLD-FASHIONED HOLLYHOCKS. Good old-f shloged flower that seems Linking us to bygone dreams, Calling back the days long gone When our lives were in their dawn. Other floral gems may bear Softer tints of beauty rare, But there's none that seems to talk To us like the hollybook.

Seems to lead us once again To a farmhouse, old and plain, Hid away among the trees, And we hear the honey bees Singing at their work as they Sip the hidden sweets away From the flowers that line the walk Shadowed by the hollybook.

Once again; we see a face Tonebad with sweet maternal grace Bending o'er the flowers she Watched and cared for lovingly, See a mether old and gray Moving? round in quiet way, White her venerable locks As the whitest hollyhocks.

And we see another there At a neighbor farmhouse, fair As the sweetest flower that grew Neath ner watchful eye of blue, See her filling to and fro In her gown of calleo, Rosy checks that seem to mock E'en the erimson hollyhock.

In the harvest time when we Gathered for the annual spree Oradling down the ripened grain Solling like a billowy main, I could see the winsome Kate Watching us across the gate. Just o itside the hollyhocks.

There amid the flowers we hat one summer evening, she Blushing as the rose to hear What I whispered in her ear, There I crowned her as my queen Neath the moonlight's silvery sheen, Placed prop her suppy locks Just a wreath of hollyhocks. -Danver Post.

TO A CLAM. O thon who dwellest in the mud

Down by the salty sea! Ttoz clam, whom all the poets slight, I'll sing a song to thee. What a marvel is the palace

Which thy livelong to ne has been— Walled with granite on the outside, And with polished pearl within! All unconscious of the beauties

Which in thy home are rife, Thou sojournest for a season In the oczy depths of life To ope thy fortress window,

Thrust out thy smutty head, And seek the slimy morsel Which is thy daily bread-This alone is thy endeavor.

Yet thop'rt happy, very happy, If the ancient proverb's true. Clam, thop'lt be among the missing And the ruins of thy dwelling

This is all thou hast to do;

Will be whitening in the sun. But perchance some poet silent Wand'ring by the white sea foam, saking some lost strain of music

May capy thy vacant home. And if in that shell's white hollow He shall find the long-lost strain, Then, O clam, cown in the mud there.

Thou, will not have lived in valu. -Manda Baif; Starkpole, in Zion's Herald. BEYOND PRICE. From the Spanish of Becquer.

For just one look this earth below, For just one smile you heaven of bliss; And for a kiss—I (o not know What I would give thee for a kiss.

Man for the field, the woman for the hearth; Man for the sword, and for the needle she; Man with the head, and woman with the heart; Man to command, and woman to obey; All else co ifusion. -Tennyson.

"In union is strength," says the proverb, But speaks not of virious strifes That are caused by the dominant question.
If the strength is the husband's or wife's.

If I could have one wish come true. In heated August this I'd do: With ice I'd load big wagons cown And lose it out around the town.
—Ohicago News.

Mary had a little lamb. 'Twas served upon a platter.
She also ordered buckwheat cakes,

But there wasn't any batter.
— Chicago News. The man with the hoe is a martyr, we know, He lives his hard life with a bravery grim;

But the man with the lawn mower-brother

Who ever has painted a picture of him?

—From the Obloago Record. When a man gets " full " we should not seeff

Nor jer at him nor shout
When we (e) the "co)per" pipe him off,
But gladly ball him out. —L. A. W.

Tet be never boiled ever at all.

—L. A. W. Write it with care and read it through,

Ob, youth, who would a rooing go, Lest you may find your "billy-loo" As deadly as a bordereau.
—Washington Star. "The slippered pantaicoa" 's passe,

That, Stakepere, 3 ou'll allow, sir, You'd write it, if you lived today, "The lean and slippered trouser." -L. A. W.

"I'll go one eye on tree( o n's day," The little bere said: "The other eye was blown away Last Fourth behind the shed.' -Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Now doth the angling amateur, Sit on a log and wish He was as lucky as the man O! whom he buys bis fish. -Onleage Daily News.

The song that me ther used to sing, But, of course, it didn't have the ring Of the rippling rag-time air.
—Jhicago Timer-Herald. His Widows.

There was a little try clad cottage on the road o D-, and two maiden women lived there. They were of an age, forty-ave, and they had been housemates for the last ten years. They been housemates for the last ten years. They were known to be rich, and supposed to be eccentric. It is well to have that reputation in neighborhoods like that of D—, implying somplete liberty of action, combined with perfect social consideration. The foliaties and consette appointments of Miss Varney and Miss Leven left to hing for a censorious world to desire, with a retrospective indulgence. "But we don't judge him. Why should we? He could no more help firting with us, or any other pretty while their actions were sufficiently unconvertional to inspire interest and amusement. They were, of course, open to the imputation of being unmarried women of a certain age, but there can be a sufficiently unconvertional to inspire interest and amusement. They unmarried women of a certain age, but there were not tae slightest hint of anything old fast-toned or old maidish in their appearance or their surroundings. There were no tatted or crochet chair covers, no painted handscreens, no stamp the chair covers, no painted handscreens, no stamp to the covers of the co snakes in their drawing rolm; their clothes were exquisitely fashionable, and came down from London, and perhaps Paris. But the material of these clothes was invarially black, and they both were what looked very like widow's caps of the same identical pattern. There their your mother has not been looking after you proparity. Robert Masservet Ma

eccentricity came in.

Once a fortnight they paid a visit, bearing two similar bunches of white flowers, to a cemetery on the other side of the town of D—; but no one ever discovered whose grave it was that they ping Lucy's head amicably. "You must not let

on the other side of the town of D——; but no one ever discovered whose grave it was that they plog Locy's head amicably. "You must not lest to ke an interest in, though some curious, otherwise unoccupied persons had thought it worth while to play hide and seek with the two women among the tombs.—without success, so cloverly did the mourners dedge them.

They had not many friends ir the town of D——, nor did they seem to care to make any, but after a while a young girl, called Lucy Gray, who had but recently left school, succeeded in ingratiating herself where more important people had falled. She was sweet and simple, yet shrewd, and soon she knew more of the inner life of Miss Varney and Miss Leven than any one. She thought them romantie, and said so openly, and the women did not, in her case, disdain the tribute of this subtle and seductive form of fattery. She used to find it delightful to go and sit with themin the long winter evenings over the fire, and to condide her little doings and little troubles to their sympathetic cars. She sat on a low stool exactly between the two, and talked, and turned her eager face first to ole and then to the other without any particular discrimination; for, though they differed from each other as much as two unrelated human beings are likely to do, they seemed, by skilful modification and adaptation of habits and idlesyncraties, to have made themselves one. To Lucy, in point of sympathy, they were as parts of the same person.

But they differed a good deal in appearance.

"My dear little girl! "Sud amicably. "You not may be the romanize of her or manife to long had miss Leven and I—she will, I am sure, not mind my speaking for her; we are one in this—though wits Leven and I—she will, I am sure, not mind my speaking for her; we are one in this—though wit beli you, that though will, I am sure, not mind my speaking for her; the long hum of the little mind. It is an absurd atory, but it is all the story we have all the story we have a toy. We came together we children have a toy themselves one. To Lucy, in point of sympathy, they were as parts of the same person.

But they differed a good deal in appearance. Miss Varney was dark and eager looking, and a little imperious in manner. She laughed more than Miss Leven, and betrayed a fulier, at times more cynical, humor. She read all the modern magazines, and kept herself up to date. Miss magazines, and kept herself up to managazines, and kept herself up to magazines, and kept herself up to managazines, and kept herself up to managazines, and kept herself up to be least to be stout, ner complexion was still wonderful; she took life more easily than Miss Varney had taken it, for surely during these last ten years that they had lived in D—— life had stood at the property of the pro

The life of liftie Lucy Gray was but just beginning in a mild, idyllic way. She told the women all her innecessit affairs, and they gave her the propriets interest and sympathy; but she came to notice, when she looked up into the face of Gray.

"It is this—that I think—somehow—that Mr. Miss Varney's brow clouded as it had not done in the whole period of her intercourse with Lucy to notice, when she looked up into the face of Gray.

evening in her accustomed place between the two; she had had a little live adventure of her own that day which she hoped fonely meant something, and she had been telling these two

'And I told Miss Varney that I do not be in the control of the co own that day which she hoped fondly meant something, and she had been telling these two kind women about her itrobent hopes and her fears. Solicitude for her own happiness and the emotion of confidence had brought the easy tears to her eyes. She became, uponessionily, silent "Well—how can be have been so blind?" emotion of confidence had brought the easy tears to her eyes. She became, upconsciously, slient

laying her hand on the girl's bent head, she said with what Fate was good enough to mete out to to Miss Leven, opposite: "How he would have admired her, welld not no bitterness."

been stupid?"
"Not at all, dear," Miss Varney answered cor-

"Not at all, dear," Miss Varney answered cordially, holding Lucy's hand closely. "We are a dially, holding Lucy's hand closely. "We are a dially, holding Lucy's hand closely. "We are a dially, holding Lucy's hand closely. "We are a couple of absurd old women, that's all. Robert few days her fate was decided, and so imperious few days her fate was decided, and so imperious was the will of the man who adored her, and dear child, what things I am saying to you!"

1sn't 11 ?" She had a sad little smile that plerced the girl's tary assumption of a comic view of things tragic.
"Was he married?" she blurted out.

room at this very moment. She remembered Miss Leven's soft, round cheeks and her pale, yellow locks, and decided in her own mind that though in her youth she must undoubtedly have been the prettier of the two, yet that Miss V ney must have been by far the most vivacious and interesting.

achieved, her sweet, childish, sentimental sym-pathy was able to draw from them. She sat one evening in her accustomed place between the

was fixed, she knew rot why, on the portrait o
Robert Musgrave. Miss Varney eaught her expression, and was touched by it.

"You pretty child!" she said suddenly. Then,
"You pretty child!" she said suddenly. Then,

he, Klity?"
"I was just thinking so," Miss Leven replied.
"I was just thinking so," Miss Leven replied.
"Who do you say would have admired me,dear her.

Miss Varney?"

"A man of singularly good judgment, my dear, where women's looks were concerted. A man who could have had his plek of all the precticet women in England, and who knew what was whai!"

"That man?" said the ingenue, pointing deferentially to one o' the photographs. "He was a great friend of yours, was he not?"

"A great friend of mine—yes—and of Miss Leven's," was the answer. Miss Leven's eyes agreed.

"And that is easier to bear in concert, isn't it, Kitty,?" she resumed, with persistant cheerfulness. "Good right, dear little Lucy. Kitty looks tired. D n't go and tell all D— about the two silly old women, but come and see us again soon!"

Lucy Gray kissed them both, her maid was summo led, she put on her wraps and walked home. She thought a good deal of what she heard, and the sum of her reflections and her sympathy for Miss Varney and Miss Leven came "And that is easier to bear in concert, isn't it,

Leven's," was the answer. Miss Leven's eyes agreed.

"And was he engaged to "—began Lucy Gray, and stopped, overwhelmed with confusion "To either of you," was what she had just saved herself from s.yiog.

"Te elither (f us, dear," Miss Varney replied quietly. "He was just a very great friend."

Miss Leven rose and left the room. Lucy thought there were tears in her eyes.

She turned around impulsively to the woman who was left, and stole her hand into hers.

"Dear Miss Varney!" she murmured. "Have been stupid?"

Musgrave was our friend, and we loved use.

dear child, what things I am saying to you!"

she gave a faint, nervous laugh, and put the eighteen was married to him out of hand, and taken away without even being given time to taken away without even old friends in

subject dropped, if you do re; mind." She was quiverisg all over. "But can we go on living together?" asked the other, giving voice to her secret prececupa-

"No, I don't see how we can," Miss Varney, driven to bay, snawared her. "I am a fool, I know, but it was not in the bond—" have been from off his head and backed and show you the papers," said Miss Leven, and and stood ready, for the part assault. The

"We have not quarrelled. It is only temper. Gco 1 God, Kitty! Will you go?"

"No, Alice. I would rather you would look at grizzly went down in the dust before his crazed

the contents of the desk, if you don't mind. I have a right to demand it, after all you have said. What I wished so much to avoid cannot

breath.

The first letter lay open on Miss Varney's knee, and it began, "My own darling Kitty."

That was all Miss Varney saw, for she fainted.

### YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

WAY CATS WASH AFTER BATING You may have noticed, little friends, That cats don's wash their faces

Before they eat, as children do, In all good Christian places. Well, years ago, a famous cat, The pangs of hunger feeling.

Had chanced to catch a fine young mouse, Who said, as he ceased t quealing: " All genteel folks their faces wash Before they think of eating! "

And, wishing to be thought well bred. Puss beeded his entreating. But when she raised her paw to wash, Chance for escape s flo :ding, The sly young mouse said his goodby, Without respect to wording.

A feline council met that day, And passed in tolemn meeting, A law forbidding any est

Bull and Grizzly Fight.

To wash till after eating.

—The Outlook.

"Some years ago, as agent of a big firm of cattle speculators," said a well known Pennsylvanian." I spent a good deal of time in the great Northwest. One day, having time on my hands, I thought I would get rid of it pleasantly by a trouting trip to a stream that lay a few miles south from our camp. The weather had been to the river I found the headwaters were not much better than dry isod, all the ne sture I could find being little puddles here and there in the bed. So I ce seluced the best thing for me to do would be to march right back to camp. There was a heavy thicket along the rorth bank of the vanian. " I spent a good deal of time in the great much better than dry 1830, all the firsture in dealed wildly at his for again. With a last fractional find being little puddles here and there in the bed. So I co-seluced the best thing for me to do would be to march right back to camp. There was a heavy thicket slong the rorth bank of the steam, some distance at ore where I came out on the dry bed, and a few cottowed trees were standing, maybe, a hundred yards back from the bank. As I turned (e refrace my steps I saw a small herd of wild cattle standing off to my right.

A mong them was a young bull, a splendid specimen of his kind. He and the rest of the herd were eyeing me with suspicious curiosity. I dear child, what things I am saying to you!"
She gave a faint, nervous laugh, and put the
girl's hand away.

She the girl look hold of her again and begoed:
"Dar Miss Varney, do tell use about it. It
does intered in so to compare note, you in new,
I am 12, such a baby, really." I know what love
I may be not be not being girlen time to
some interest in the control of the control

Varney loyally. "He was very fond of Kitty and me. We both knew that, and were proud of it—his respect and esteem. I don't think that there was any difference in his way of looking at usi He was very fond of us—he firted with us both."

"Was he a firt, then?" asked the girl, in a dissance in the same that the "They want redipping, though, I think."

"So do mine," said the other, beginning to handle hers. "Let us have them done. Shall I send mine, or will you?"

"It (e :sn't matter which," Miss Varney said. She began to pick up the keys and tell them one by one. "The bookcase, the linen press, the storeroom, the bureau,—I can't remember what this key belongs to," she broke (ff suddenly. The face of the woman sitting opposite to her studenly became blanched and gray with fear.

"Alice," she slid, helplessly. It was Miss Varney's Christian name.

"Well, Kitty!" said the other woman impitionly, staring at her. "Are you not well, Kitty?"

"No, only I am afraid that you have somehow or other got hold of my bunch," Miss Leven said, in a far-way kind of voice.

"Well, and if I have? There is no difference."

"An entra key! I don't understand you, cryour agitation, Kitty."

"No, dear. It is the key of a little desk that I have?"

"No, dear. It is the key of a little desk that I have?"

"Went he bear made his appearance out of the thloket the buil did not wait for his charge."

"Went he bear made his appearance out of the thloket the buil did not wait for his charge."

"When the bear made his appearance out of the thloket the buil did not wait for his charge."

"When the bear made his appearance out of the thicket the buil did not wait for his charge but, lowering his head to the ground, rushe, 4 mady upon the bear. The latter seemed to 1, 1 wering his head to the ground, rushe, 4 mady upon the bear. The latter seemed to 1, 1 wering his head to the ground, rushe, 4 mady upon the bear. The latter seemed to 1, 1 wering his head to the ground, rushe, 4 mady upon the bear. The latter seemed to 1, 1 wering his head to the ground to but, lowering his head to the ground, rushe, 4 mady upon the bear. The latter seemed to 1, 1 wering his head to the ground, rushe, 4 mady upon the bear. The latter seemed to 1, 1 wering his head to the ground, rushe, 4 mady upon the bear. The latter seemed to 1, 1 wering his head to the ground, rushe, 4 mady upon the bear. The latter seemed to 1, 1 wering his head to the ground, rushe, 4 mady upon the bear. The latter seemed to 1, 1 wering his head to the ground, rushe, 4 mady upon the bear. The latter seemed to 1, 1 were latter seemed to 1, 2 were latter to his sid. He waited until the buil was almost upon him and then sprang aside with marvellous quickness, seized his assail nit's horas in his powerful grasp and pressed the built's head do 7 was a mady upon the bear. The latter seemed to 1, 2 were latter to 1, 2 were a few papers."

"Naturally. Papers that you do not care to have me see!" Miss Varney replied, haughtily.

"There is no more to be said. I should like the while down the see to be said. I should like the with have do not do not care to be said. I should like the with his long, sharp claws.

"Presently both animals paused in their desperate struggle, but the bear did not relax the bold he had obtained on the bull. The cessation in the struggle had probably been of ten minutes duration, when suddenly the bull made one dec "Pil show you the papers," said Miss Leven, desperately.

"Ob, no, no; please do not speak of such a thing. Yes, you have a perfect right to have secrets from me, but I confess I—don't like it. It is no good, Kitty. Look here, dear; don't let us speak of it any more, but go to bed, and we will see how we feel in the morning. Heavens! I never knew what a had temper I had till this moment!" She put her hand to her head.

"No," said Kitty Leven, determinedly. "I could not rest, thirking that we had quarrelied. You must—"

"We have not quarrelied. It is only temper."

"We have not quarrelied. It is only temper." charge of the bull was irresistible, in spite of the bear's terrific blows with his paws, and the antagonist and vainly tried to defend himself.
The buil thrust his horns under the bear, caught him in the belly with one of the sharp weapons, bim in the belly with one of the sharp weapons, and with one fur. our sweep of his head ripped a great gash in the grizzly's under side. The grizzly rose to his feet and with a howl closed with his foe and for a long time the two fought.

"Ah, but you spoke of our parting! That was enough for me."

Ba rose as she spoke. Her complexion was now quite pale and asher, while the sallow Miss Varney's checks wore the handsome flush of a gypsy.

Met Varney analysis of the desk. I will go and with one fur. our sweep of his head ripped a great gash in the grizzly suder side. The grizzly rose to his feet and with a howl closed with his foe and for a long time the two fought.

"Walle the fight was going on two eagles appeared from some mysterious cyric and salled and circled above the scene of the conflict, leisurely and gradually dropping nearer to the earth. Almost simultaneously with the appearance of the eagles I saw the heads of half a dezen bungry wolves emerge from the bushes where

Mingrave much have liked you bear. "We also making and grade gave her they complete when such closed up line the face of Grade." "We also present the such process of her was well as the complete when such closed up line the face of Grade." "All process of her was well as the complete when such closed up line the face of Grade." "All process of her was well as the complete when such closed up line the face of Grade." "All process of her was the closed up line the face of Grade." "All process of her was the closed up line the face of Grade." "All process of her was the closed up line the face of Grade." "All process of her was the closed up line the face of Grade." "All process of her was the closed up line the face of the close of the cl them; now, according to her simple theo; ies, it should rather have forced them apart!

Was it possible for two human beings so to compound with jealousy—jealousy that is even stronger than love?

What grown-up curiesity could never have grown-up curiesity could never have appeared by a spect, are not thes?" Miss Varney rejoined, and her friend.

Thus adjured, Alice Varney broke the string that the the letters of Robert Musgrave to Katherine Leven. She glanced up at the man's photograph as she did so. Miss Leven's eyes were already fixed there, and she never removed them. She was saying to mething under her spect, are not thes?" Miss Varney rejoined, all the friend.

Thus adjured, Alice Varney broke the string that tied the letters of Robert Musgrave to Katherine Leven. She glanced up at the man's photograph as she did so. Miss Leven's eyes were already fixed there, and she never removed them. She was saying to mething under her spect, and so it to hurry up the flaish, uttering bareh.

ment.

"The bull and the bear rolled over and over. Nothing was now to be seen but a heaving, fory mass, dimly perceptible through the dust. As to weight, the two fierce and determined brutes must have been about equally matched. The bear had the advantage of greater agility and the expert and telling use of two terrible wear one, his teeth and claws, while the bull repro sented more inflatible courage and greater power of endurance. The unfortunate result of the bull's last charge on the grizzly indicated that the latter's qualities would in a few minutes more settle the fight against the bull, and I was in momentary expectation of seeing such a ter-minatio, when to my astonishment, I saw the bear relax his efforts, roll over from the body of his prestrate five, and drag himself feebly away from the spot. The grizzly had no sooner abar-dened his attack on the bull than the latter was on his first, bearing himself as erect and as fierce

"Giving his head a shake he lowered it for the

fourth tiue, and again charged. When the dying bear had dragged himself away from the bull the

eagles actually swooped down upon him, and the wolves sprang from the thicket into the opening

and prepared to pounce upon him. The bull read-ared the impatient birds and animals as he swept on his final charge against the grizzly, and they hastly departed, shricking and enarling. The cattle again added their bellowing to that of the buil, and acted as if they understood tie favorable turn the fight had taken. As the bull hurled himself against the grizzly the latter

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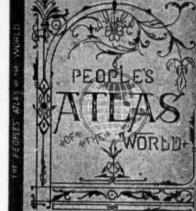
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prehend that for which also' I am apprehended of Christ Je'sus.
13 Brethren, I count not myself to

1 Zec. 3. 2 Ac. 8. 3.4

6 Be careful" for nothing every thing by prayer and tion, with thanksgiving, let have apprehended: but this one things I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth sea in quests be made known unto 7 And the peace of God passeth all understanding,

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man and a second The Morgan Family of Horses.

Your recent and most valuable article entitled " Morgans Coming to the Front," interested me. As the winds blow scross the plain of my memory, they recall the days of my youth when the Morgan family of horses predominated. This was even before railroads were completed, when stage eraches were run and hauled by the little Morgan horses with their tals pricked and decked for that was the fashion and enstom in those days.

I have often seen 25 or 30 of the Morgans standing in a row in their tails, a'l with their tails " set up," as we used to call i'. that is with their tails out off. Standing in the pulleys we used to say. They were kept in the pulleys about a week or ten days notil their talls get set so that they would a and up like a man's thumb.

When a boy I used to sit on the stone wall in front of our house in Medford and watch the stage coaches go by. There would be four and five at a time, with four and six of the little Morgans bisched to them, and how they would snatch those coaches along, haled down as they were w.th passengers and mail from New Hamrshire and Vermon t on the way to Boston.

There is no doul t whatever that the breed of Morgan horses war, and is now, in the few instances where it can be found, by fathe best breed of horses for general use the ever was raised in the United S ates, and it is remarkable that this breed was and is now known by many striking peculiarities to nearly every individual who is familiawith horses.

The power of transmitting to his progeny his own form, constitution and temperament was a very distinguishing trait of the original Justin Morgan. No horse ever lived that possessed in a higher degree the power of stamping upon his offspring his own great leading characteristics. Although more than 100 years have passed since Justin Morgan was foaled, at this day we frequently see horses that very much resemble the original Morgans. The breeding of Justin Morgar, the fountain-head [of the Morgan family of horses, has new r been fully established. Persons who have investigated the matter widely differ as t his origin. Nearly half a century passed away after his death before any serious effort was made to determine the origin of an animal whose value was daily more and more appreciated. (Justin Morgan was foaled in 1795 and died in 1821).

Many think this unrivalled animal was produced by a cross of the Arabian with commonistock. Many who are posted on this matter think that Justin Morgan was sired by a horse called True Briton, by Lloyd's Traveller, by Morton's imported Travelier. True Briton was owned by General DeLancey, commander of the refugee troops on Long Island, and was ridden by him in the Revolution. It is in d that the horse was stolen from the general one night at Kirg's Bridge while the general was in a taverr, and that he was taken across the bridge to the American Army near White Plains and sold for \$300 remember very well that in my younger days we thought that the Morgans origirated from the French Canadian horses. They certainly had the Canuck formation Neither Justin Morgan nor his sone, Sherman Morgan, Bulirush Morgan, Woodbury Morgar, Revenge, the Gordon horse or the Randolph horse were noted for extreme tretting speed, but for style and endurance no family of horses (an surpass the I believe that it is conceded by a'l those

familiar with the Morgans that B'ack Hawk was the best of the Morgan family for style and had plenty of speed. and speed. The Black Hawk strain has Siver Heels was a black, with two white the pedigrees of our leading tretting horses.

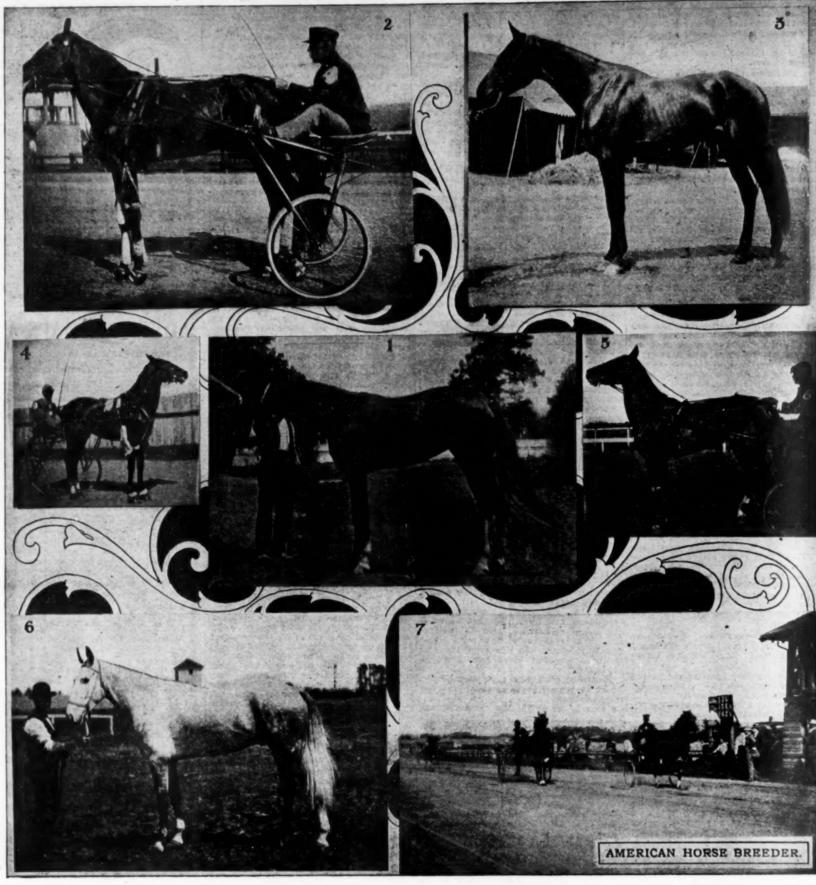
I think the Black Hawk family it inds fourth or fifth in rank Black Hawk had speed which he undoubtedly inherited from the undoubtedly inhe his daw, who was a half-blooded English form, and he could outstyle any horse l mare and a fast trotter. Black Hawk was the handsomest horse I ever saw. I first laid eyes on him at the horse show held in with records of 2.20 or better. Young America (2 23), Ethan Allen (2.25), Lancet (2.27) and Belie of Sara to; a (2.294)

The black gelding Lancet, formerly known as Know Nothing, was raised near Worcester, Mass., and owned by John Langley, who developed him, Langet began his career on the trotting turf in 1854. His dam was by Le Boo. When Lancet showed himself a trotter in 1854, they began to hunt for his dam. She was traced to Medford, Mass, my native town, where she was doing service in Sam Blanchard's livery stable and was known as Old Squaw. She was a large, rugged mare, about 16 pull a Boston chaise a mile in 2.45. I drove her many a time before the Worcester parknow what became of her after they took her away from Medford.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the first \$1000 premium ever awarded in the United States. premium of \$150 were a'l awarded to three of 1888, and it was the second fair out in the ring when the band struck per band at St. Louis. The St. Louis Fair on a lively air. The music set the horse sons of Vermont Black Hawk. This held at St. Louis. The St. Louis Fa'r was there, as it is now, the largest held in his country. The show ring at that time measured, one-eighth of a mile around, and the amphitheatre scated nearly 20,000 people. Although I had a jointed bit in his mouth the amphitheatre stated nearly 20,000 people, who swarmed there from all parts of the States. It was certainly the grandest array keep him straight while going around the ness s'allions in the United Stater, \$1000 to would not dish and let me down. Around miums spoken of were offered for all harthe first, \$350 to the second and \$150 to the

Every family of horses in this country was represented in that ring: the Abdallab. Clay, Andrew Jackson, Long Island, Black Hawk, Bashaw, Mambrino Chief and Mor gan. Hambletonian had a very few representativer, as he had hardly come to the spatch his head to one side and stop him. front at that time. Mambrino Chief was I shall never forget t e behavior of that there in full bloom with a number of his crowd of 20,000 paopie while the horse was sons. The Chief was handled by the late running. It seemed as though they were Dr. Herr. Fifty-seven stallions were exhibited for the premiums. Prominent among the representatives of the Morgan were Stockbridge Chief, Flying Cloud, Quicksilver and Silver Heels. Stockbridge Chief was a chestnut, standing 16 hands and weighing 1200 pounds. He was fealed in 1848, sired by Black Hawk, and his can was said to be by Sir Charles, a son of Darce; second dam by a son of Justin Morgan (Brutus). Stockbridge Chief had received first premium at the New York State Fair held in 1854, and a weepstake premium at the Obio State Fair in 1857, in the class for roadster stallions in which he had 56 competitors, and he received the \$1000 premium at the St. Louis Fair in 1889. He had a record of 2.44.

Flying Cloud (Ward's) was a black bors", standing 15 hands, foaled 1849, by Black Hawk; dam by an inbred Morgan. He was taken to Missouri in 1855, and sold to Capt. Ben Harris of St. Louis, who handled him at the fair. He was a very handsome horse



SOME OF THE WINNERS AT READVILLE.

2. IDOLITA (3), 2.15 1-4 winner N. E. Futurfty. 3. CHARLEY HERR (4), 2.11 1-4. winner of Massachusetts Stake. LECCO, 2.10 3-4, winner of second money in Massachusetts Stake. 5 DARIEL, 2.09 1-2, winner 2.14 pace 1. LADY OF THE MANOR, 2 04 1-1, winner 2.07 pace.

6. WHO IS IT (4), 2.10 1-3, winner 2.12 trot

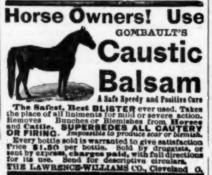
7. IDOLITA, winning second heat N. E. Futurity.

by Mr. Adams along with the s'a'llon Quicksilver and sold to Gan. James W. him, and he behaved splendidly during the Singleton of Quincy, Ill. At that the I talance of the show. After examin ton with a saliant marshall, whose supremacy was in the hotel business in Quincy. Silver the judges sent the horses out of the rin much, and I can frankly say that he could in the examination and at the number Strideaway fame. Byron was full of remoutstyle his sire, which is saying a great was reduced to six horser, Ma nbrino Chief, deal. He was a very nervy and high-strong Strekbridge Chief, Flying Cloud, Quick was the queen of the turf. Newton Boshorse and hard to handle in a crowd. He silver, Silver Heels and a son of Mambrino worst, the old-time boniface and horseman. ran away with his driver about six weeks Chief. Finally the number dwindled down before the fair, and had not been harnessed since then.

General Singleton decided to show the horse to halter, as he was afraid he would be unmanageaule in the ring if shown to harness. The horse ! at so mary friends who were anxious to see him in harness that the hands high, as black as a coal and she could general consented to gratify their wishes and he came to the Planters' House at midnight, and requested me to handle the horse ties bought her of B'anchard. I do not in the ring, which I very reluctantly consented to dr. as I knew the horse's pecullarit es. I was very dubious about handling the horse with any degree of success but as "faint hea t never won fair lady." pliched in for "weal or woe." Knowing that I had a hard job before mr, I waited until all the other horses had gone into the ring. Silver Heels was the 57th horse that ring, so that the inside wheel of my sulky the circle he went on a dead run. I pulled pole mare. him until a blood vessel in my nose brokand I bled like a stock pig. A. I was wearing a suit of white duck when the blood spread over me, I was not a very nice object to look at. After the horse had run around the ring eight or ten timer, I mar aged to

> paralyzed. They apparently took in the to the general. Silver Heels had no record, condition of things and kept as still as mier, so as not to excite the animal. The general impression seemed to be that the j g was up so." The horse had a great many friends I will admit that I expected the horse would

with Silver Heels and the premium.



he horse down and taken the gimp out of bus ride brought us to the fair. to Mambrino Chief. Stockbridge Chie'. to my surprise Mambrino Chief wasent out. The first premium then George Deper of Boston had two good seemed to lay between Silver Heels and horses in the rames. The exhibit of horses Stockbridge Chief. The Chief had the vasall that could be desired. speed, but Silver Heels had the style. At last the blue ribbon was placed on Silver Heels, the red ribbon, or second premium,

Hawk had swept the board clean and taken feeling a little sore over their defe at, offered to match the get of one of Mambrino Chiet's \$2000 a side, mile heats, three in five, the few more glasses left."

produced a fine filly foal, which in time was apparently done the horse much good, for started against the Mambrino Chief cel. he won the 220 purse in straight hears, The race occurred June, 1860, at Louisville, bands down, and paced in 2 20 at that. Said Ky. The Silver Heels flity distanced the Mambrino Chief coit the first heat in 2.25% who owns a horse. Now you can take a Tae S iver Heels filly was called Sally Lee, man and let him own a horse, and if that and was sold to Commodore Vanderbilt some few years later. She proved a good

In 1860 Silver Heels was again exhib tod who was then in this country, visited the Sliver Heels. General Singleton presented she horse to the Prines, but the Prince, ascertaining that the general was very much attached to the horse, did not wish to deprive him of his favorite. He accepted the resent, and then presented the horse back but could trot in about 2 35

GEORGE P. FLOYD.

The Oxford fair.

"Old Sport," a tended the annual cattle show that was held Thursday and Friday. Sept. 7 and 8, at Oxford. Oxford is a dead old town that went into a Ro Van Winkle sleep years ago, and has never fairly woke up since. The trolley cars on the new line. which were to run from Worcester to the fair grounds, did not run at all, owing to a b tah between the company and the august Outord selectmen. This was a great dicapcintment to everybody, and those who did not drive in their own carriages had to resort to the dizzy cars that are run by the N. Y. N. H. & H. Railroad, and which are drawn by an engine that burns soft coal that generously distributed sinders and smoke throughout the train, much to the diagnat of the passengers.

te sent out of the ring. I requested the found genial companions in the veteran what he is talking about. Jimmy Quinn and speed. The Black Hawk strain has Silver Heels was a black, with two white always been and is today very prominent in the pedigrees of our leading treiting horses. He was foaled in 1850, stood 155 was seconded by the president and some of owner of Tom H, Mr. Benson, and other dered another class to show, and by so newing his youth, and sithough 73 years Racing at Livermore Falls, Me. doing snabled me to vamp up and cool the horse out.

In about 45 minutes we all ert red the cosy-cheeked girls got aboard, all bound for droscoggin County Pair, lest week, while not so ever saw. He was taken to Illinois in 1856 ring again. The previous run In 1 sobered the fair, Oxford was reached, and a short spit up and to hard fought as the races at former

> This was a typical court'y cattle show, Heels resembled his sire Black Hawk very one by one. Nearly two hours were spent met Byron Shumway of Pecahontas and iniscences of the past when Old "P.ky" a winer after five botly confested heat, one of was the green of the turf. Newton Boswas renewing his youth at the cattle show and telling of the time when N. S. B. was speedy son of Aleyone, stepped to the wire first Flying Cloud and Sliver Heels. Much capturing the country purses. The elder vender was doing a thriving business.

Our party partock of the customary cattleshow dinner with all its dyspeptic and won in straight heats. toothsome viands, and sfier smeking a on Stockbridge Chief and the white, or third clear, wended our way to the grand stand. brought out six starters, five of which were premium, on Flying Cloud, and the sgory

Now a grand stand at a country fair is a

was over. Three sons of Vermont Black

pleture. Here are groups of red.

summary might indicate that Laundrymen had picture. Here and there are groups of redcheeked girls and matrons extremely inter-That night the Mambrino Chief party, their hust a ids and fathers and beaux own, the race by so doing either A. E. S. feeling a little sore over their defeat, offered or perhaps, drive, the horses exhibited. or Alciayone would eventually have stood The inev table lemonade man was there, sons against the get of Silver Heels, for stepping on everybody and orying, "Only a

Sinclair, who has just bought the pacer I had bred a mare to Silver Heels and she Red Bird. A change of ownership has one old horsemar, " It makes a difference man is timid and bas not get sand, why his horse won't have any and will quit sure. Rex Wilkes, bh (Ridley)...... 2 That's been the trouble with Red Bird. But Sincialr is a man with plenty of grit. at the St. Louis Pair. The Prince of Wales, and its dollars to doughnuts that he will win today." And the prophecy was corfair, and was very much impressed with rec', for the old-timer knew what he waa king about. "Old Sport" congratu- \$100. lated Mr. Sincialr on Red Bird's luck.

man in the stand was dead E glish, you know, and just now that's what we are ooking for. The races were a procession. In the 2.27 class George Draper won with Fred B., the best time being 2.27.

Al Brown distanced the field in the 2 35 class, best time 2.294. Tae veteran Theodore Harrington of \$100. Sorthbridge showed the pacing stallion Dowey, bg, by Redwood Boone (Horn)...1 1 1 Quanebany Chief, sire of many fast pacers. neodore is 75 years old, but handles the

Thus closed the Oxford cattle show for this year. The secretary says that they Aug. 31, 1892—2.21 class, trot or page. Purse made money, but judging from the attendance, we don's see how tals could be done. John Mazuire, the reputed owner of the pacer Marjorie, said in print that he never authorized the statement that the pacer would race any pacer owned in Wornster. would race any pacer owned in Worsester Janet, b m (Cumming-)... Taking the 11 25 train from Woreester, 1 for \$1000. This settles it, and John knows

"OLD SPORT."

theless, more interesting than the summary would indicate, and drew out an attendance eac day of from 1500 to 3000 people.

Tuesday May Day walked away with fast

Rex Wilkes, and in the 2.50 class hover B. was 2 29%, the latter's first try inside the 3.30 mark.
Wednesiay, the second day, Alelayone, the

notwithstanding the race before the start was conceded to O. W. Williams, which has a tretting ord of 2.14% made at Bigby Park, Aug. 18, 1897.

In the 9.35 class, although Old Dan pressed Dewey hard at several stages of the race, Dewey

The 3.21 class, trot and pace, on Thursday an easy welkover. But for a had break Lade ested in what is going on at the track, where heat, and many believe that had she prolonged money, especially the latter horse, as he was coming facter and better each heat. The finish n the second heat of this race was one of the retilest and most exciting ever witnessed over this track. Gregg ard Sawyer fairly difted thems-ives out of their seats in an endeaver to head Laundryman at the wire.

Samuel Pompilly of Auburn ( islated very acceptably as starter during the meeting.

> SUMMARIES. Evergreen Park Livermore Falls, Aug. 29, 1899-9.80 class, trut and pace. Purse, May Day, b m, by Robinson D. (How

Guess So, br m (Tosyer) ...... 3 3 5 James T., br g (Fletcher) ...... 5 4 Topsy, on m (B Time, 2 2614. 2.25, 2.26. Same day-2.50 class, trot and pace. Purse, B ver B., ra g. by Johnny Wilkes

Evergreen Park, Livermore falls, Me. Aug. 30 1899-Free for ail, trot and pace Purse, \$150. Aiclavone, o . b, by Aleyone (Gregg)...... 1 1 Time. 2.2514 2.22 2.81%.

> Same day-2.35 class, trot and paor. Purse, Hazel Wilkes, b m (Ratley). Time, 2 341/4 2.8114. 2.861/4. Evergreen Park, Livermore Falls, Me.

Loundryman, gr g, by Gideon (Noyes)....1 1 1

Time, 2.2014, 2 2014, 2.3114.

Time, 2.37%, 2.2814, 2 34%. WILLIAM H. &LLEN. a mile to 2.21.

Lexington (Ky.) Notes.

As the Ostober meeting approaches a number of stables from other tracks come to Lexington ber meeting draws near.

8: o t McCoy has already arrived with four

head from his Nebraska farm. They are The Merchant (yearling record 2.29, two-year-old record 2.20), a large winner last year by The Corqueror: Contral'o, chestaut filly (3), by The Conqueror: dam. Red Rose (dam of three), by Chester D.: Confidence (2) (2.25), by The Uorqueror; dam, Chios, by Wankegan, and the Medium, bay colt (2), by The Co queror; dam, Nina Medium (2.1434), by Riley Medium

B. Barrett, 45 Norto Market street, to seed you testin on lais. (2.10%).

William Owings of Danville, Ky., has the fo!owing horses at the Lexington track: Soma, bay filly (4), sister to Affects (2.0714), by

Ashby I., chestnut filly (2), by Ashland Wilkes; dam by Cuyler. Trial 224%, balf in Lidia M., bay mare (8), by Lorna, son of

lectioneer; dam by Nuncio. Trial, 2.1814. Fred Curry, bay gelding (4), by Fitler, son of Brown herse (4), by Norvadine; dam by Abdal-Tommy C. bay golding (6), breeding unknowr.

Black filly (1), by Gambet's Wilkes; dam by Nutwood. Went a quarter in 35% seconds, has ohth in 17. Bay filly (1). pacer, by Nuthurst; dam, the dam of Bessie Leach. Trialled a quarter in 26 sec-

B y filly (2), by Cocilian (2.1944); dam by Nutburst. Telal 2.23%, last baif in 1.06%, last qu'rter in 8114.

J. G. Cecil, Jr., has arrived from Danville with bis string, consisting of the following in charge of trainer John Hocker: Miss Nancy, black mare (3), by Sambetta Wilker; dam, Calamity (dam of Jack, 2.10½, and Jack s Brother, 2.11%), by Mambrino Time J.
Star Bird bay mare (4), by Nuthurst; dam by

Gambetta Wilkes. County Cecil, bay mare (4), by Gambetta Wilkes; dam (dam of Countees Eve, 2.0944). G.P. Shafter, bay golding (8), by Cecilian (2 1944); dam by Mambrino Star.

J. T. Nash of Danville brings quite a string Mr. Nash is noted for the fact that he breeds break", trains, drives and shoes his own horses and makes eloquent speeches about them when he fifers them for sale. He drives in casts of his own manufacture. His list is as follows: Pat y B. (2.22½), chestnut mare (4), by No. burst; dam by Lyle Wilkes.

Miss Luck, black mare (8), by Gambonito; dan (1am of May Day, 2.184), by Messenger Chief Tols mare has paced in 2.22. Tom Noise, bay oolt (2), by Cecilian (2.1944); dam, O.us (3.30), by Princep. Trial, 2.27, had

in 1.09, quarter in 881/4. Maiden Russe'l, brown filly (2), by Happy Day dam, Spring Leaf, by Gambeita Wilkes. Tria. Black colt (2), by Gambetta Wilkes; dam by

Sawmut. Trial 2 28.

Bay colt (1), pacer, by Nuthurst; dam, Spring Leaf, by Gambeita Wilker.

John T. Hedges has bought at the Lexington track the black three-year-old flity Bisky, by ons; dam, Black Bess (great brood mare),

by Weilington.

The following are among the performances of Daisy Beile, chestnut mare, by Red Bell stepped the last quarter of one of her miles in 81%, with Carle o Curtis driving. Silver Spark, bay filly (3), by Potential, dam

by Wiskes Boy, worked a mile in 2.24%, for Whi Young. John Long drave the yearling chestnut colt by

Expedition. dam, Ross Leyburn, by Oaward, a quarter in 4014 scoonds. Jos Cromie drove a three-year-old chestnut flip by Hinder Wilkes, dam, the dam of John G.

Carlisle, a mile in 2.2934. Fred Beachy drove his brown geldir g by Ego tist in 2.2514 . last guarter in 8514 see

Linda Jenkins, day mare, by Valdemeer, stepped in 9.23 1/2 for Young. Poindexter, bay torse (4), by Abbottsford, dam by Cyclone, trotted a mile in 2.2114, last nalf in 1 0614, last quarter in 3214. In a pre-vious mile he had some the last quarter in 31 1-5, last eighth in 1514. This fellow was

never trained till May of this year. The sensational two-year-old ecit dudulon

time in 2.17%. Though this mile was 314 500 onds slower than his former performance, it was still a very remarkable two-year-old mile. till a very remarkable two-year-old mile.

The two great three year olds, McKinney, by

stepped the track together in 9.22, last quarte in 84%, driven by George Hayes and Carlett Curits, respectively. Carleton Curtis drove Pamileo Cult. the nt-jear-old son of Pamileo, an easy

mile in 2.20. Katy A., bay filly (8), by Alfred G., dam, Irme (2.18%), by Natwood, worked a mile in 2.16% for George Hayes, last quarter in 831/2. The bay gelding Little Rock, brother to Avens.

Young in 2 18. Louise Foster (2.19%), bay mare (5), by Bitlay, son of 8°. 8°1, dam by 8°. Bel, trotted a mile for George Offatt in 9.17½.

Olem Beachy drove his four-year-old bay mare

by Expedition a mile in 9.211/2, last balf in 1.09, tast quarter in 8344. John T. Hedges drove Risky, black mare (3), by Simmons, dam, Black Bess, by Wallington three miles in 2.75, 2.20 and 2.17. This mare D. W. F. Dickerson drove a bay colt (8), by

Warlook, son of Whips, dam by Norwood, 'B

2.33, last half in 1.15. This fellow has had but a good chanes to have captured first cight weeks handling.

money, especially the latter horse, as he was Oarieton Curtis in 2.28. Henry Exall's bay coit (3), by Ponce de Leon, dam, Relantine, by Hambrine, has arrived from the Lome Alto Farm, Dallas, Tex., and is in the hands of Charles Marvin for training.

Orystelline is back from Dubr que Mary D., chestnut mare (4), sister to Day trotted a mile for Carlton Curifs in 2.21 1/2. r to David B. W. F. Freeman has gone to Columbus, O., w demento and Black Beauty.

Clem Beachy drove his three-year old brown fily by Simmons, dam, Williamore (2.25), by Bourbon Wilkes, a mile in 2.24½. W. f. Spears drove Balle M by Kankakee, a mile in 2.14%, last quarter in 32 % " con ".

THE 1899.... RHODE ISLAND STATE FAIR, OCTOBER 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,

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same day-9.40 class, trot or pace. Purse, T. W. Leyburn, bay colt (2), by Bow Bella Capter, black gelding ,by Electric Bell, trotted

Star Bird, bay filly (4), by Nuthurst, dam by Gambetta Wilker, paced a mile in 2.23¼, driven

A the Ostoper meeting approach to Lexington of stables from other tracks come to Lexington and work here. Tals is true, and the number of these stables will probably increase as the Ostoper of the Tramp, brother of Jaybawker (2.14%). The Tram Joe Tiayer has sold his roan two-year-old the steadlest two year olis ever worked on the track, and believed to be quite a premising cardidate for the Kentucky Puturity and Louisville stakes. When sold he was at Louisvi le and his price is not given, but it is believed to be close to \$10,000.

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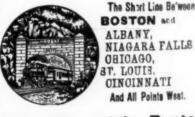
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